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FIRST EDITION

JOHNSON!

His Last, and Therefore His Best, Message.

The Marvellous Document in Full.

Reconstruction Pronounced a Failure, and its Overthrow Recommended.

Another Eulogy on "the Magna Charta of American Rights."

Curious and Entertaining Financial Vagaries.

How to Get Rid of the National Debt in 16 Years and 8 Months.

Our Foreign Relations Generally Satisfactory.

The Paraguayan Difficulty to be Inquired into and Justice Done.

Hopes of a Speedy Settlement of Our Troubles with Great Britain.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—At one o'clock this afternoon President Johnson will send his annual message to the two houses of Congress, according to the previous announcement of his intentions. The document reads as follows:—

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

Upon the reassembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction.

It may be safely assumed, as an axiom in the government of States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely revocation of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation. The legislator or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps, when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people.

Our own history—although embracing a period less than a century—affords abundant proof that most, if not all, of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial, they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute-book. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding general. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas are yet excluded from the two houses, and, contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice-President of the United States.

The attempt to place the white population under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them; and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that cooperation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again involve the peace of the nation; its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country.

The Federal Constitution—the *magna charta* of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the powers of the earth—must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife had ceased; the spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force; in the Southern States the people had warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple yet effective provisions of the Constitution, the Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties.

Congress, however, intervened, and, refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the unrepresented States, adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and, after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine principles of republican government.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice, other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution. Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the "Tenure of office bill." Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revocation would enable the Executive Department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constitution.

The act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the army and navy for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and deny to States of the Union the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia. These provisions should be at once annulled; for while the first might, in times of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to the express declaration of the Constitution that "a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the Government, and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring guide. They can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of the deficient wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation.

The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, the public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history.

The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people. Increasing each decade about thirty-three per cent., it reached in 1860 thirty-one millions—an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population of 1790. In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in seventy-nine years.

The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were four million two hundred thousand dollars; in 1820 eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars; in 1850 forty-one millions; in 1860 sixty-three millions; in 1865 nearly thirteen hundred millions; and in 1869 it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, that they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions.

By comparing the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated, with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase of expenditure since the beginning of the Government has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per centum, while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per centum. Again: the expenses of the Government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three millions; while in 1869, the year of peace three years after the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions—an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per centum, while the increase of population was only twenty-one per centum for the same period.

These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses, compared with the population, were little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860 but two dollars per capita; while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita.

It will be observed that all of these statements refer to and exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may, therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods—the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war, and the war of the Rebellion.

In 1814 the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reached their highest amount—about thirty-one millions; while our population slightly exceeded eight millions, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita. In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico reached fifty-five millions, and the population about twenty-one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents per capita for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the Rebellion reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which, compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents per capita.

From the fourth day of March, 1789, to the thirtieth of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the Government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and were involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes; Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars; Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions; California was acquired from Mexico for fifteen millions; and the Territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions. Early in 1861 the war of the Rebellion commenced; and from the first of July of that year to the 30th June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions.

Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the Government have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions, and three hundred and ninety-three millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy two millions, estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the Rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named.

These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people now that profound peace prevails. The receipts from internal revenues and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes, already too onerous, and in many respects obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional; one hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt; an army of tax-gatherers impoverishes the nation; and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money which they collect from the people in the name of the Government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy defects and avert evils which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the public councils, and weaken the attachment and respect of the people towards their political institutions. Without proper care the small balance which it is estimated will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions.

It is shown, by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $405,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were $377,340,284, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $28,297,798. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, will be $341,392,868 and the expenditures, $336,152,470, showing a small balance of $5,240,398 in favor of the Government. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $327,000,000, and the expenditures to $303,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $24,000,000.

It becomes proper, in this connection, to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions.

In 1789, when the Government commenced operations under the Federal Constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of seventy-five millions of dollars, created during the war of the Revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars when in 1812 war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the Government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. After its redemption a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was deposited for safe-keeping with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants.

In 1849—the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico—we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions; and this was the amount owed by the Government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the Rebellion. In the spring of 1861 our civil war commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt; and when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the Government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,992,909. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the 1st day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,504,450; but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,102; for the debt on the 1st day of November last is stated to have been $2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions—making a total increase during thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions.

In my message to Congress of December 4, 1865, it was suggested that a policy should be devised which, without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must become its accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1789 and 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labor should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands.

Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at eight hundred and fifty millions; citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American taxpayers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent should be at all times discarded, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment once in every sixteen years, at the present rate of interest, of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the Government. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders—the lenders the masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race; it will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved, and merely exchanged slave-owners for new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and tax-gatherers.

"Besides, permanent debts pertain to monarchical governments, and, tending to monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are totally irreconcilable with free institutions. Introduced into our republican system, they would gradually but surely sap its foundations, eventually subvert our governmental fabric, and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of the republic, and by our example teach those who are to follow us carefully to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people.

Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concurrence as to the propriety and justness of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report recommends five per cent.; Congress, in a bill passed prior to adjournment on the 27th of July last, agreed upon four and four and a half per cent; while by many three per cent. has been held to be an amply sufficient return for the investment. The general impression as to the exorbitancy of the existing rate of interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration which the Government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it obtained was in real money three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligations which it issued in return.

It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant percentage for the use of the money borrowed, which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the Treasury, upon each dollar they own in Government securities, six per cent. in gold, which is nearly or quite equal to nine per cent. in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for the national banks, upon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing six per cent. interest; and that they are exempt from taxation by the Government and the States, and thereby enhanced two per cent. in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of Government securities.

A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration, and at the same time be just to the tax-payers of the nation. Our national credit should be sacredly observed; but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual instalments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt.

Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half time in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over-anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond.

If provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the Government in the manner suggested, our nation will rapidly recover its wonted prosperity. Its interests require that some measure should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in the securities of the Government. It is not now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the nation. Our commerce, which at one time successfully rivalled that of the great maritime powers, has rapidly diminished, and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition. The development of our inexhaustible resources is checked, and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them.

With the release of capital, new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the Rebellion and of injudicious legislation; and it should be the aim of the Government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If we cannot take the burdens from their shoulders, we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them.

In referring to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate, substantially, that portion of my last annual message which relates to that subject.

The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and indeed currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the Rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars; now the circulation of national bank notes and those known as "legal tenders" is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation? Probably not more than half the amount of the latter—showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions.

This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the national banks to convert them, without loss, into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal-tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent.

Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the War of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the national banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imposts, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal-tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imposts; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the national treasury.

There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea—the pensioners upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various departments of the Government, the farmer, who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war—should, in payment of their just and hard earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver.

Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep rooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics.

The aggregate product of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1867 amounted to $1,174,000,000, while for the same period the net exports of specie were $741,000,000. This shows an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the Treasury $103,407,985 in coin; in circulation in the States on the Pacific coast about $40,000,000, and a few millions in the national and other banks—in all less than $160,000,000. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1849, and that produced since 1867, and we have more than $300,000,000 not accounted for by exportation or by the returns of the Treasury, and therefore most probably remaining in the country.

These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government and banks, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints, since 1849, of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty.

If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once be earnestly inaugurated by the Government and banks and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard.

Specie payments having been resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad.

"Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality, and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation." It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow.

"Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed of a degraded paper currency authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government." It is one of the most successful devices, in times of peace or war, of expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice, and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his report, gives valuable information in reference to the interests confided to the supervision of his department, and reviews the operations of the Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office, and the Indian Bureau.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, 6,655,700 acres of public land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period were $1,632,745, being greater by $284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the Homestead law cover 2,328,923 acres, nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21, 1866, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida.

On the 30th of June, 1868, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and forty-three names were borne on the pension rolls, and during the year ending on that day the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, was $24,010,982, being $5,391,025 greater than that expended for like purposes during the preceding year.

During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by one hundred and seventy-one dollars; and, including reissues and designs, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-three patents were issued.

Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving lands for the various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits, and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy, inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success whenever it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States. The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the aboriginal population is greater now than at any preceding period.

Whilst we furnish subsistence and instruction to the Indians, and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respective reservations. This is the only mode by which collisions with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided, and the safety of our frontier settlements secured.

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued to these companies amounted, on the 5th instant, to $44,337,000, and additional work had been performed to the extent of $3,200,000.

The Secretary of the Interior in August last invited my attention to the report of a Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction, and equipment of their road. I submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive which arose upon this report, and those which had from time to time been presented by the commissioners appointed to inspect each successive section of the work. After carefully considering the law of the case, he affirmed the right of the Executive to order, if necessary, a thorough revision of the entire road. Commissioners were thereupon appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigations, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes specific information.

The report of the Secretary of the War contains information of interest and importance respecting the several bureaus of the War Department and the operations of the army. The strength of our military force, on the 30th of September last, was forty-eight thousand men, and it is computed that, by the 1st of January next, this number will be decreased to forty-three thousand. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interests of the country; and in view of the great expense attending the military peace establishment, and the absolute necessity of retrenchment wherever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends. While in 1860 sixteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation $16,472,000, the sum of $65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

The estimates of the War Department for the last two fiscal years were, for 1867, $33,814,461, and for 1868, $25,205,669. The actual expenditures during the same periods were, respectively, $95,224,415 and $123,246,648. The estimate submitted in December last for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was $77,124,707; the expenditures for the first quarter, ending the 30th of September last, were $27,219,117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives $66,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three quarters, if there should be no reduction of the army—making its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of ninety-three millions. The difference between the estimates and expenditures for the three fiscal years which have been named is thus shown to be $175,545,343 for this single branch of the public service.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that department and of the navy during the year. A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels, carrying four hundred and eleven guns, in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. Three of these vessels are returning to the United States, and four are used as store ships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty-five vessels, carrying three hundred and fifty-six guns. The total number of vessels in the navy is two hundred and six, mounting seventeen hundred and forty-three guns. Eighty-one vessels of every description are in use, armed with six hundred and ninety-six guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand five hundred.

An increase of navy yard facilities is recommended as a measure which will, in the event of war, be promotive of economy and security. A more thorough and systematic survey of the North Pacific Ocean is advised in view of our recent acquisitions, our expanding commerce, and the increasing intercourse between the Pacific States and Asia. The naval pension fund, which consists of a moiety of the avails of prizes captured during the war, amounts to $14,000,000. Exception is taken to the act of 23d July last, which reduces the interest on the fund loaned to the Government by the Secretary, as trustee, to three per cent. instead of six per cent., which was originally stipulated when the investment was made. An amendment of the pension laws is suggested to remedy omissions and defects in existing enactments. The expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year were $20,120,394, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $20,993,414.

The Postmaster General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the postal service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was $16,292,600, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress, amounted to $22,730,592, showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,991. Deducting from the expenditures the sum of $1,896,525, the amount of appropriations for ocean steamship and other special service, the excess of expenditures was $4,541,466. By using an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $3,800,000, the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency is $741,466.

The causes which produced this large excess of expenditure over revenue were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of new service established by acts of Congress, which amounted, within the last two years and a half, to about 48,700 miles—equal to more than one-third of the whole amount of the service at the close of the war. New postal conventions with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy, respectively, have been carried into effect. Under these provisions important improvements have resulted in reduced rates of international postage, and enlarged mail facilities with European countries. The cost of the United States transatlantic ocean mail service since January 1, 1868, has been largely lessened under the operation of these new conventions, a reduction of over one-half having been effected under the new arrangements for ocean mail steamship service which went into effect on that date. The attention of Congress is invited to the practical suggestions and recommendations made in his report by the Postmaster-General.

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo, and Madagascar.

Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental republics. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to those republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay, for bringing to an end the calamitous war which has so long been raging in the valley of La Plata, has been assiduously complied with, and kindly acknowledged by all the belligerents. That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without result.

Charles A. Washburn, late United States Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic squadron was early directed to send a ship-of-war to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr. Washburn and his family, and remove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war. The Brazilian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the "Wasp" to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage. Remonstrance having been made against this refusal, it was promptly overruled, and the "Wasp" therefore resumed her errand, received Mr. Washburn and his family, and conveyed them to a safe and convenient seaport.

In the meantime an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late United States Minister, which it is understood grew out of his proceedings in giving asylum in the United States legation to alleged enemies of that Republic. The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult, and often productive of great embarrassment. In States well organized and established, foreign powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right, except as to persons actually belonging to the diplomatic service. On the other hand, all such powers insist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected, and obeyed.

The President of Paraguay is understood to have opposed to Mr. Washburn's proceedings the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not yet reached the United States.

Mr. Washburn, in connection with this controversy, represents that the United States citizens attached to the legation were arbitrarily seized at his side, when leaving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison, and there subjected to torture for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality, and testimony to support the President's allegations against the United States Minister. Mr. McMahon, the newly appointed Minister to Paraguay, having reached the La Plata, has been instructed to proceed without delay to Asuncion, there to investigate the whole subject.

The Rear-Admiral commanding the United States South Atlantic Squadron has been directed to attend the new Minister with a proper naval force to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of any others who may be exposed to danger in the theatre of war. With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay.

Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chili, have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the republics of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador, have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific coast. Chili has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side.

Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our proposition of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the belligerents, and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish-American republics of the Pacific and Spain—a result which would be attended with common benefits to the belligerents and much advantage to all commercial nations. I communicate, for the consideration of Congress, a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into its citizenship any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American Republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary registry.

The correspondence herewith submitted will be found painfully replete with accounts of the ruin and wretchedness produced by recent earthquakes, of unparalleled severity, in the Republics of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. The diplomatic agents and naval officers of the United States who were present in those countries at the time of those disasters furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with grateful and touching acknowledgments by the Congress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow-citizens has been answered by much liberality. In this connection I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss Republic, whose Government and institutions are kindred to our own, in behalf of its inhabitants, who are suffering extreme destitution produced by recent devastating inundations.

Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican Government has not yet acted upon the three treaties celebrated here last summer for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis, for regulating consular powers, and for the adjustment of mutual claims.

All commercial nations, as well as friends of republican institutions, have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the constituent States of Colombia. Nothing has occurred, however, to affect the harmony and cordial friendship which have for several years existed between that youthful and vigorous republic and our own.

Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the results of that negotiation to the Senate during its present session.

The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicaragua has been ratified by the latter republic.

Costa Rica, with the earnestness of a sincerely friendly neighbor, solicits a reciprocity of trade, which I commend to the consideration of Congress.

The convention created by treaty between the United States and Venezuela in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held, and its decisions have been received at the Department of State. The heretofore recognized Government of the United States of Venezuela has been subverted. A Provisional Government having been instituted under circumstances which promise durability, it has been formally recognized.

I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of the Republics of Hayti and St. Domingo is very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery, which has been carried into effect throughout the island of St. Domingo and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of republican institutions, and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long-indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European monarchical powers. While the United States have, on all occasions, professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent or its adjacent islands shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchical power, too little has been done by us, on the other hand, to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lend even a moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves.

It is, indeed, a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principles, and make these communities distrust, if not dread, a government which at will consigns to military domination States that are integral parts of our Federal Union; and, while ready to resist any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchical institutions of Europe, assume to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh, and tyrannical than any known to civilized powers.

The acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending national jurisdiction and republican principles in the American hemisphere. Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, on the best terms then attainable, and

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Era of Good Feeling.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Savannah *Republican*, in an effort to show "what is necessary to an era of good feeling," argues that the North must surrender certain "ideas" or convictions which now occupy the Northern mind. The constitutional difficulty with our Southern brethren is that they always demand the surrender of that which in its nature is incapable of being surrendered. If they would merely ask a change in our laws or a surrender of our purses, we might gratify them. But in demanding a change in our "ideas" and convictions of right or of relative excellence, they are asking the only thing it is impossible for us to grant. The first idea we are called on to surrender is stated to be "the desire on the part of the North, for purposes of their own, to force the Southern people to discard the old bond of union, and enter into a new one with them, never contemplated in the formation of the Government, or proposed until the physical preponderance was proved to be against us." This assumes that the "old bond of union," was one in which the State had the right to secede. Our Southern friends will witness the era of good feeling long before the North sanctions the right of secession.

The *Republican's* second requirement is, of course, that we shall allow none but the Rebels of the South to vote. It says:—

> "The North goes even further than this. She insists that we shall organize a society in the South and come under the jurisdiction of laws that have no force or existence at the North. In other words, that there shall be one kind of government for the South and another kind for the North, and still both continue to exist together as one homogeneous political society. Is such a demand just? Is it even consistent with reason?"

The falsehood of this statement consists in assuming that "the South" includes only the Democrats of the South, and that the legislative inaction of the North relative to negro suffrage here expresses the conscience of the same Republican party which has granted impartial suffrage to the South. The assumption that the South opposes negro suffrage overlooks two-fifths of the people of the South who desire it. The assumption that "the North" intends to grant suffrage to the negro at the South and not at the North overlooks the fact that the whole Democratic party of the North opposes negro suffrage everywhere alike, and nine-tenths of the Republican party favors it everywhere alike. The remaining tenth of the Republican party, combining with the Democratic party, retard but cannot long prevent suffrage from being without distinction of color. Meanwhile, it is the Republican party South and North that extends the suffrage, and it is the Democratic party that delays its extension without regard to locality. The Republican party would find it difficult to surrender any of those fundamental ideas of political equality on which its very existence depends and by which all its success has been won. Nor are political parties prone to surrender the ideas which make them victorious.

We beseech our Southern friends, therefore, not to postpone the "era of good feeling" so long. We are ready to help the South with working men, intelligent, highly educated women, plenty of capital to reconstruct its plantations, develop its mines, and start its manufactories, rebuild its ruined railroads, and convert its wilderness into a garden. But the first essential to a genuine era of good feeling must be that everybody shall be invited. The Calvinistic theory, according to which an essential element in the enjoyment of the elect is to be the contemplation of the distinguishing grace which has selected them for exalted bliss, while others, no more undeserving, are consigned to unspeakable woe, may do very well in theology as a theory of the next life, but it does not answer in politics, or as a model for government. At least having tried it, and abolished it, we are not hankering to return to it. Another condition of the "era of good feeling" must be that everybody shall have leave to tell whether he feels well or ill. This involves that freedom of speech, of the press, and of thought, of which Southern Democrats have not been the most consistent champions.

We are fully conscious that we need to restore in the South an era of good feeling. To this end the chief means must be to make Southern industry profitable, and the Southern working class free, not only from all human masters, but from the most inhuman of all masters—want. Adam Smith argues that slavery arises whenever two men are seeking one master. Freedom begins only when two masters are seeking to employ the labor of one man. The South has the cotton, the cheap labor, the water and coal power, the brains, the demand, and no small share of the capital necessary to set running fifty thousand cotton manufactories and twenty million spindles. This would reverse the present condition of both blacks and whites at the South. Where now ten helpless laborers are seeking to be employed by one master, there would then be two masters competing for the labor of one man. Herein lies true freedom for the working class, rapid increase in wealth for all classes, and that general "era of good feeling" for which the South is looking. But to this end there must be peace, protection to capital and labor, and a vigorous suppression of Ku-Klux-Klans and the entire "mob and murder" spirit. Will the Savannah *Republican* labor to bring about these conditions of the "era of good feeling?"

Convenient Ignorance of the Indian Bureau.

From the N. Y. Times.

There used to be a somewhat malicious saying during the Rebellion, that, whenever news came of a Union defeat, its details were told in the largest capitals by certain of the Northern press; on the other hand, when the tidings were of victory, "no particulars have yet been received."

Without pushing the parallel too far, we must yet protest that, invariably, when news has come from the Plains of a horrible massacre committed by the Indians (like the Fetterman slaughter, or those on the Solomon, Saline, and Republican forks), or, of a well-deserved "salty dose" administered to them, like Forsyth's fight or Custer's battle, the Indian Bureau receives "no particulars at this office confirming the rumor." But let there be some shortcoming or crime on our part, a Hancock campaign or a Chivington massacre, and full details reach the same Bureau in seven-leagued boots.

To apply this generalization more specially, we find that, in the face of the two official reports of General Sheridan, and the two of General Sherman, announcing the late victory on the Wachita, the Indian Bureau reports that "no particulars have been received here." Nor is this all. It starts the old cry of "slaughtering the innocents," and claims that the Indians who were punished had never been hostile.

But what are the facts? They are, first, that the bands attacked were Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Kiowas. These three tribes (together with the Camanches) were the very ones against whom the campaign was chiefly directed. Next, we have the word of General Sheridan himself, twice repeated, that Black Kettle's band was the one that commenced the robbery and murder, the rancho-burning, cattle-stealing, train-plundering, mail-breaking raids on Solomon's creek, and thereabouts, early in last summer. Next, we have General Sherman's repetition of this identification. Finally, we have General Custer's assurance that the party he attacked had just come from the North; he struck their fresh trail near the Antelope hills.

War is cruelty at best; war with a different race of men, of different principles, manners, and language, and habitually using these differences for deceit—with a savage race, that gives no quarter except for selfish ends, and has untold horrors in its records, crying for vengeance—war under such circumstances is apt to be fierce and terrible. But it is unwise and unjust to endeavor to strike down the uplifted arm of our own soldiers. They are defenders, not aggressors—defenders of the frontier, of the settlers, of the families of pioneers, of our railroads, and of the general march of civilization. They are the guards of our national progress, the police of the Plains. To represent them as bloody butchers is like maligning our Metropolitan Police for putting down a mob or unearthing a gang of cut-throats.

This device of the Indian Bureau is evidently designed as a counter-stroke to Custer's victory. The waning prestige of the Bureau needs to be supported. The army and the agents have hitherto been rivals for the care of the Indians, and the Bureau reads the doom of its policy in the recommendation of General Grant to transfer it from the Interior to the War Department. We do not believe its devices for a fresh lease of power will influence Congress.

Jenckes' Civil Service Bill.

From the N. Y. World.

> "But the essential work the bill proposes to do is to prevent the appointment of incompetent persons to subordinate positions in the executive departments. It aims to do this by providing that all such appointments shall be made from among those persons who can prove their competency under a fair examination. * * * Appointments to office in the executive departments are now generally made on the recommendation of prominent politicians, especially of members of Congress, with no reference at all to competency. The best accountant in the United States would have no chance whatever of getting into the civil service of the country, under the present system, without political influence."—*Evening Post.*

There can be no doubt that the Civil Service bill of Mr. Jenckes is based on a theory which, if not overworked, will be useful in practical operation. But if the measure is to be permanent, it is important that the country shall not be misled as to what has already been done by law in the way of competitive examination. If appointments are now made to office in the executive departments "with no reference at all to competency," as the *Post* asserts, there is palpable violation of existing laws on the subject. Ever since March, 1853, there has been upon the Federal statute-book a law arranging clerks into four classes, with fixed salaries, according to class, varying in the relation of nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen. The act of 1853 also provides:—

> "No clerk shall be appointed in either of the four classes until after he has been examined and found qualified by a board, to consist of three examiners, one of them to be the chief of the bureau or office into which he is to be appointed, and the two others to be selected by the head of the department to which the said clerk will be assigned."

If a law can prevent the appointment of incompetent persons to subordinate positions, why is not the above adapted to the end in view? It certainly contemplates a proving of competency "under a fair examination." No Republican will assume that General Grant will be found wanting as an executor of this law. Take, for example, the Treasury Department. He will appoint a competent Secretary for that branch of the government, who is mindful of the law of 1853, and will be careful in selecting two fit persons to be members of the examining board; and the President himself will look to see that there are competent chiefs of bureaus, one of whom is to be the other man. No man, certainly, can be more interested in having suitable subordinates than the chief who is responsible for his bureau.

It may be said that the existing law fixes no standard of competency, and that thus far the examining boards have made it too low. Granted; but General Grant, with his heads of departments, can easily remedy that difficulty.

We think, however, that when we come to require a very high standard of qualifications we shall find existing salaries altogether inadequate. We remember that when the late Mr. Odell was in the Naval Office of the Custom House of this city, he had one or two vacancies to fill. The duties to be performed required accuracy, expertness, and fidelity as an accountant. He set a high standard of fitness at first, but in the end he was compelled to abandon it because banks and mercantile houses would pay twice as much salary as the Government allowed.

It is undoubtedly true that the larger share of Government offices, outside of the incumbents who are confirmed by the Senate, do not require for the due discharge of their functions a very high order of capacity. Integrity is always needed, of course. The range of work of each clerk is, however, extremely limited; and the danger is that, if men are appointed to the inferior places who are really above the work they are required to perform, we shall get a class of very annoying people in office, who will pester their superiors for promotion and Congress for more pay.

It may be said that removals for political causes are wrong. Here again General Grant is all powerful to make a reform. But, some one replies, how can we expect the new President to retain in office men who have honestly questioned his fitness, and so have every motive to embarrass his measures of reform? How, we answer, will Mr. Jenckes' bill remedy or prevent this state of things? Suppose his bill becomes a law, clerks are appointed under it, and at the next Presidential election these clerks take the same course towards the successful candidate and his party as the present clerks may have done towards General Grant? Do we not at last come down to this, that it is impossible to prevent the removal of Government clerks who will not be content with voting, but must make themselves during elections noisy, brawling, venomous partisans?

And, besides, we are of opinion that, with proper salaries, all this difficulty about incompetent clerks will disappear if we can have the right men in high places. A good chief of bureau will demand good clerks, and a good head of department will see that he has them.

We do not intend to decide here dogmatically upon the merits or demerits of Mr. Jenckes' bill, but only wish to suggest topics of thought and discussion in reference thereto.

The Personnel of the New Parliament.

From the London Saturday Review.

Mr. Gladstone has long promised himself and the country that our affairs would be conducted under a "more earnest *régime*" when we had a new Parliament. We are already in a position to ascertain whether this anticipation has been fulfilled. Earnestness is a comprehensive, and therefore a misleading, word. Earnest people are a recent invention, like "brave minds" and "forthright spirits" and "workers for man." We do not profess entirely to understand what is called earnestness, though we dare to say that, when Mr. Gladstone thought of earnestness, he was thinking of Mr. Gladstone. What is certain is that we shall have a Parliament pledged by an overwhelming majority to Gladstonism, and Mr. Gladstone is earnest, terribly earnest—as earnest in pulling on his gloves as in disestablishing a Church. One thing we can understand about Mr. Gladstone's earnestness—it is his gravity. And our new Parliament is likely to be grave enough. Mr. Bernal Osborne's ready wit will be absent from it; Serjeant Gaselee will no longer provoke and poke fun; Mr. Darby Griffith, the irrepressible butt who had the knack of making boredom diverting, has disappeared from the list of senators; and, worst of all, Mr. Roebuck's vitriolic and sarcastic powers of offense have so far offended his constituents that they have preferred dullness to genius, and a delegate to the most independent politician of the day. The House is likely to be dull enough, and, as earnestness takes the form of dullness, Mr. Gladstone has so far been proved to be right. If, as seems likely, Mr. Whalley on the one side and Mr. John Hardy on the other will have to do all the work of making or suggesting jokes, Parliament men may look out for a very dreary time of it under a Premier who is as unsusceptible of wit as a Scotchman. The occasion may perhaps stimulate Mr. Disraeli to recur to his old vein, and his gracious fooling at Guildhall seems to show that office has suppressed, but not extinguished, his original powers in playing the fool, and playing the fool admirably.

The next Parliament will, therefore, be deficient in wit. And in another aspect the constituencies have gone in for earnestness. Earnestness, according to the cheap newspapers, is an enemy to theory and speculation. An earnest man must be a practical man; above all, he must not have a rag of philosophy about him. Englishmen, they tell us, are an unphilosophical race; metaphysics they can neither abide nor understand; they want things done, and first principles, or any abstract grounds for policy, they resent as an insult. This Peckham-omnibus view of a senator's qualifications has certainly prevailed. Of all the classes of candidates who have suffered most severely, the *doctrinaires* have been hit the hardest. Not only is Mr. Stuart Mill rejected, and by the most decisive defeat, at the hands of a constituency which used to be considered a sort of touchstone of political feeling, but the educated and extremely earnest class whose noble function was to justify radicalism by philosophy, history, and the assertion of abstract rights, have only succeeded in returning Mr. Hughes the novelist for a seat which almost preserves the memories of a pocket borough; and Mr. Fawcett, the Cambridge economist. Not only have the *doctrinaires* failed themselves, but their advocacy has been signally detrimental to their pupils and clients. Dr. Sandwith had the misfortune to be lectured for by Professors and Oxford *savans*, and Marylebone has preferred not to take the advice or dictation of its guides, philosophers, and friends. Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Roundell, Sir George Young, and Mr. Lushington have not been able to bring into the House an element of thought which no deliberative assembly can afford to dispense with or despise, and which might have stood them in better stead at the hustings had the respective constituencies been less irritated by advice and dictation from academic and tutorial quarters.

Something of Mr. Chadwick's defeat at Kilmarnock may be attributed to Mr. Hill's offensive interference with the editors; but the general failure of this class of candidates can only be accounted for by a rooted aversion on the part of the electors to what they consider, with or without justice, dictation on the part of the sophists. The Parliamentary jury has been struck on the principle known in the courts as knocking the brains out of it.

In another direction the electors have shown a remarkable disability to profit by new lights. In one respect the new Parliament is likely to be more dogged and pertinacious against innovations than any of its predecessors. For good or for evil, the new House not only perpetuates, but exaggerates, the character, be they the faults or the excellences, of their predecessors. The tradesman and *épicier* mind has it all its own way, and it seems to come to come to this, that the tradesman who is superseded, and the artisan who rules, are scarcely varieties of the same type of mind, or narrowness. A vast majority of Liberals has been returned, but they are all of the Liberal type; rich tradesmen, hereditary Whigs, and the old members make up most of Mr. Gladstone's supporters. The shirt-sleeves and the working-men candidates have not stood the slightest chance; the fate of Cremer and Odger and Hartwell and Howell and Colonel Dixon and Ernest Jones and, above all, of Mr. Beales, the President of the Reform League, attests, either the proverbial ingratitude of the citizens to successful demagogues, or a more creditable disinclination on the part of the electors to entrust the destinies of the empire to those who might have their uses in agitation, in handling mobs and processions, and pulling down park rails, but in no position more creditable or responsible. What is even more curious is, that though the elections have gone so completely against the Irish Church, they have also proved how strong is the conviction or prejudice against fanatical dissent. Merely to be a representative of strong or exceptional views in religion has been generally fatal to a candidate. Unfortunately this dogged old-fashioned aversion to innovation in religion has kept out of Parliament such men as Sir John Acton and Lord Edward Howard, representing, as they do, the very best aspect of English Romanism; but, on the other hand, it has also rejected Mr. Miall and Mr. Handel Cossham, with whose views, extreme as they are, it would be insulting to bracket the insolence of Bradlaugh, whose only claims to distinction of any sort were the avowal of an atheism more vulgar, more mocking, and more audacious than that of such extinct monsters as Carlile and the Devil's Chaplain of five-and-thirty years ago. And, to complete the proof of the prevailing antipathy to sectarian representation, it is curious enough that, when the minority clause ejected one Liberal from the city, it was found that the least popular of the old representatives was Baron Rothschild, who for so many years had retained his seat merely because his entrance into a religious profession was by another rite than that of baptism. It was certainly high time to elect a City member on other qualifications than that of being a Jew; but only not to belong to the Church has stood candidates in as little stead as only not to be a Christian, and we might almost say that the electors have exhibited equal impartiality against all Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics. Whoever has gained, the Liberation Society has lost.

Are we wrong in attributing to the same popular, and in some sense bigoted, resistance to being preached at, dictated to, lectured, advised, and sermonized, the distaste with which lawyers generally, and the Tory lawyers in particular, have been visited? The rout is here signal and complete. Sir Roundel Palmer, Sir R. Collier, and Mr. Coleridge survive to represent the highest walk of legal distinction; and Mr. Gladstone can fill his offices, while it will be some relief to the outgoing Minister that his Attorney and Solicitor will be relieved from the cares of office so soon after they have been obliged to forego the honors of Parliament. The Recorder stands almost alone as the solitary representative of Tory lawyers amid the universal wreck. To belong to a learned profession, and to hold extreme opinions on any point, have been generally considered Parliamentary disqualifications. Regrettable as this is, it is only the Parish Vestry view of things, which the Reform act, we are assured, was to get rid of.

No doubt the new Parliament faithfully enough reflects the national will. The borough members have been elected to do a certain and distinct and precise work, which is simple enough and does not require much refinement, much reflection, much, if any, independence. What seems to be the taste of the borough voters is little thought, no philosophy, no genius, no originality, no "viewiness," no largeness of conception. Such is the work, and such the instruments. They will do the work in a dull, business-like, commonplace, obedient sort of way. If Mr. Gladstone is to be earnest, the Parliament will be earnest with all the merits and all the drawbacks of earnestness. They used to give nicknames to Parliaments; the new one may perhaps get to be deemed, if it is not called, *Parliamentum Prosaicum*. Small fear of its being run away with by its own impetuosity. Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Lowe, pretty nearly exhaust all its genius. It may turn out as by rubbing two bits of dry wood together you get sparks, and at last a flame, there may be latent qualities of heat in some of our untried senators which will give us some day a little Parliamentary brilliancy, and possibly something like originality. One thing was needed to be a successful candidate in a large borough constituency, and that one thing was obedience to Mr. Gladstone. For all the rest the more moderate, perhaps the more stupid, a candidate was, the better was his chance. Mr. Horsman was the kind of candidate who stood, as he has found, the least chance. The constituencies are not the only thing which has been levelled and brought to a dull flat; the voters seem to have been possessed with something of the spirit of the old Oxford tutor who declared that he would have nothing to do with "those damned intellectuals." The "stupid party" of late years seems likely to be henceforth confronted by a party strong as in everything, so especially in its dullness. Like Pope's women, Parliaments may come to have no character at all; and it is, after all, not so unnatural—though it was not quite expected, and certainly the reverse of it was promised—that the House of Commons should so faithfully reproduce the narrowness and stiffness, the obstinacy and the unarguing, if solid perhaps stolid, convictions of the untrained English mind. Satiety has produced apathy, and the frenzy of excitement under which the contest was begun has subsided into a general distaste, if not disgust, for promised or threatened revolutions and innovations.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2m] PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 3, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The second instalment on the new stock subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May, 1868, is now due.

Unless paid on or before the 15th instant the instalment will not draw its proportion of dividend due May, 1869, and those paying up ALL the remaining instalments will receive full dividends in May next.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
12 3 11t Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
12 3 27t City Treasurer.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL DELIVER his Lecture upon DANIEL O'CONNELL, at CONCERT HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING 9th inst, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at Trumpler's.

The Annual Meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS on THURSDAY, December 10, Morning and Afternoon, commencing at 10 A. M. Admission free.

THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM will hold their ANNUAL FESTIVAL at CONCERT HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING December 10 1868. Among the attractions will be Readings by Miss Esther J. Trimble. Music by the Excelsior Brass and String Band, and Singing. Wendell Phillips will be present.

Doors open at 8 o'clock.
Admission. 50 cents. 12 7 3t

Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.
JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his new Lecture,
"CIRCUMSTANCES,"
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.

The sale of tickets will begin at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, at J. E. Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, sold on the first day, 25 cents extra. After Wednesday, no extra charge for reserved seats. 12 7 3t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 8, 1868.

Coupons due on the 15th instant on the gold loan of this company, will be paid in coin at their office on and after that date.

Holders of ten or more coupons are requested to present them and receive therefor receipts payable on the 15th.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
12 8 1w Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

RAILROAD COMPANIES IN THIS and other cities are rapidly adopting the Elastic Sponge as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing car cushions. All unite in recommending the sponge, first, on account of its cheapness; second, its great durability. 8 3mwf

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillary, of this years' manufacture.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.
BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
For Sale on London, Frankfort, Paris, Etc.

We issue Letters of credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
S. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
11 28 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 61M

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.

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6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 tf

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

SONOMA WINE COMPANY
Established for the sale of
Pure California Wines.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.

WHITE,	CLARET,
CATAWBA,	PORT,
SHERRY,	MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA	CHAMPAGNE,

AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1 tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Wish to keep before the public the fact that they aim to keep the largest and most varied stock of all descriptions of

CLOTHS
TO BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.

MEN'S COATINGS AND CASSIMERES,
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR,
LADIES' CLOAKINGS OF EVERY KIND,
Always on hand.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 2* PHILADELPHIA.

PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of

Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
IN THE MARKET,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [3 28 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTED
BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN'S LONG-LEG SPORTING BOOTS,
$10 00.
MEN'S CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS,
$8 00.
MEN'S CALF DOUBLE SOLE GAITERS,
$6 00.
BOYS' HIGH LACE BOOTS, $4·00.

Also a large stock of our own manufacture, at REDUCED PRICES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw] ABOVE CHESNUT.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 18 3m ERNEST SOPP.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches,
Diamonds,
11 [4p] Jewelry,
Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
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CLOTHING.

I. GUTHMAN & CO.
SELL
Fine, Well-Made, Reliable, Cheap
CLOTHING,
AT THE
CONTINENTAL HALL,
No. 830 MARKET Street,
11 18 wfm 11 28 PHILADELPHIA

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Pennsylvania Alumni of the College of New Jersey last evening extended to James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., late of Scotland, a public welcome to the United States, and to Princeton College, to occupy the Presidential chair of which institution he has been lately brought from Europe. The meeting was held in Dr. Crowell's Church, on Broad street, above Chesnut. At the appointed hour for opening the ceremonies of welcome, the church being well filled, Judge Stroud stated the object of the meeting—to receive and welcome Dr. McCosh. The Rev. William E. Schenck, of the class of 1838, made an extempore prayer, and the Hon. James Pollock, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, made the introductory statement. The latter gentleman said that the object of the Alumni Association besides tending towards a continuance of a close friendship among the Alumni themselves, was also intended to further in a substantial manner the interests of their Alma Mater. With this object in view Dr. McCosh had been brought from among his friends to preside over the College of Princeton—of Princeton whose teachings were not sectarian, unless the teachings of the Word of God were sectarian. He extended the kindest welcome to Dr. McCosh in the name of the Alumni.

The Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster spoke the "Address of Welcome," saying that the duties he had to perform were unusual; they were pleasant and they were difficult. In deference to his old friends and fellows who were around him, and also in deference to the occasion, he had consented to come, and, although comparatively unprepared, he would endeavor to do his duty in welcoming to his new position the gentleman whom they had brought across the ocean, and in whom they recognized an acquisition to the college.

The congratulatory address of the Hon. William C. Alexander congratulated the Alumni on the prosperity of their association, and of the fruit of its labor in securing for the College of Princeton the services of Dr. McCosh. He congratulated Dr. McCosh that his selection for the position had met with such general approbation. Mr. Alexander reviewed the usefulness of learning among the masses, and of the position taken in the revolutions of the old world by the students of the colleges of France and Germany. In confirmation of his assertions that knowledge took a prominent part in revolutionary progress he cited the incidents connected with the French Revolution in which the students of the Polytechnic School at Paris took their positions at the barricades and aided materially in the success which greeted the conflict.

Dr. McCosh was then introduced, and, speaking with a strong Scotch accent, expressed his heartfelt thanks for the reception tendered him. When young he had written a book, and a very big one, too, and the public taking a fancy to it, he became smitten with a propensity for book writing, and had dirtied about as much white paper as any man of his age. He thought, then, that having written books he might possibly be able to lecture to a class of students. He had come from a sphere of usefulness, and hoped to benefit the college over which he had the honor to preside.

His views on education were expressed in his inaugural address, and although through the press he had met with no favorable criticisms of that address, nothing unfavorable of it had come under his notice. As a teacher of philosophy in Scotland, he had resolved to make his classes equal to any in the world. He had sent men to compete with students from Oxford and Trinity Colleges, and his pupils were always equal, and in several instances better read than their competitors. When he had stated that he believed in the encouragement of the studies of modern languages and chemistry, he proceeded to point out some of the excellencies and defects of Princeton. Of its students he said that they possessed the ability and character that, under judicious training, could be led on to the highest learning that could be gained by the men of any country. He desired to increase its usefulness and make it equal to any institution of learning in the United States or in the world.

The defects of Princeton College were that, in the first place, the remuneration of the Professors was "disgracefully small," and even to pay this inadequate remuneration the college authorities, he had learned, were sometimes at a loss for means. The small salaries of the tutors caused frequent changes in the college, from the fact that when these gentlemen became masters of their several departments, they were induced to go where their degree of usefulness could be better appreciated. He also advocated the founding of scholarships and fellowships similar to those in the European colleges, for he would have the colleges of America rival those of the old continent.

He especially advocated the establishment in our colleges of a Chair of Political Economy, which was particularly necessary in this country. He would not compel students to take these branches, but would make it optional, and would encourage them to do so.

With regard to himself and his prospective career, he said that inheriting the perseverance of his forefathers, he would shrink from no obstacle, nor should opposition terrify. He had extemporized and adopted the motto:—"Though last to fight, last to flee," and confidently expected aid and encouragement in his work. After a short address by Professor Stephen Alexander, of Princeton College, and prayer and benediction, the audience were dismissed.

—City Councils yesterday afternoon held a special meeting for the purpose of considering unfinished business and taking action upon the tax rate.

Select Council.—An ordinance making an appropriation of $1033·40 to the Guardians of the Poor, for certain trusts, was passed. The resolution referring the matter of the increase in the salaries of the Judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas to the City Solicitor, with instructions to prepare a case on which to secure a decision of the Supreme Court, was taken up, and after a discussion of over an hour, was indefinitely postponed. The ordinance making an additional appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison was concurred in. The bill appropriating $4000 for payment of the city's portion of the expense in grading and bridging City avenue was agreed to.

The resolution of thanks to Robert H. Gratz, Esq., who presented the city with a portrait of General Grant, was concurred in. The appropriation of $462 650 to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was passed. A bill appropriating $500 to J. E. Salter, the examiner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the contested election case of 1867, was referred to the Committee on Law. An appropriation of $6500 to the District Attorney and Coroner was passed. The boundary line of the Ninth division of the Twentieth ward was changed, and a new division was created in the same ward. Another election division was created in the Fourth ward. A petition from Vezin, Hall & Vezin, asking for the laying of water pipe in the vicinity of their mills at Frankford, was referred to the Committee on Water. An extra appropriation of $8809 to the Clerks of Councils was passed.

The chamber then took a recess to await the action of the Common Council upon the bill fixing the tax rate for 1869. At a few minutes of 6 o'clock the chamber was called to order and the clerk of Common Council was announced. The body then resolved itself into a committee of the whole. After a short debate the Committee arose and reported the bill fixing the rate at $1·80 to the chamber. A motion to increase it to $2·20 was voted down. A motion to make it $2 was adopted by a vote of 14 yeas to 7 nays. The bill as amended then passed, and the chamber adjourned.

Common Council.—President Marcer was in the chair. A communication was received from Aubrey H. Smith, offering to sell to the city, for the purposes of a House of Correction, 238 acres of land in Tinicum township Delaware county, at $200 per acre; and another tract, adjoining the first, containing 231 acres, for $175 per acre, and also another tract contiguous to the foregoing, containing 116 acres: no price named. Referred to the Joint Special Committee on the House of Correction.

Select Council bills to supply school houses with furniture and heaters, authorizing certain transfers in the appropriation for public school purposes, were concurred in; one authorizing transfers in the Department of City Property was concurred in; another authorizing the purchase of a lot of ground in the Twenty-second ward was similarly disposed of.

The bill fixing the tax rate for 1869 at $1·80 per $100, under discussion at the time the chamber adjourned on Thursday last, was again taken up. On motion of Mr. Littleton the chamber resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Harrison was called to the chair. The question was debated for one hour and a half. The committee then rose, and reported the bill back without amendment. Several dilatory motions were made, and the bill finally passed—yeas, 24; nays, 13.

The bill making further appropriations to the clerks of Councils, to pay advertising bills, etc., was passed.

The Finance Committee reported ordinances making appropriations to Board of Guardians, School Controllers, and Board of Revision of Taxes for 1869. Laid over.

An ordinance appropriating $365·25 to pay clerk of Steam Boiler Commission was passed.

A resolution requesting the City Treasurer to pay the warrants of the Guardians of the Poor in preference to all others was passed.

A resolution directing the City Treasurer, when in funds over and above the amount advertised, and payment not demanded by holders of advertised warrants to set aside the amount to pay the warrants so uncalled for when demanded, and then proceed to advertise that he is prepared to pay all such warrants as he may have means to pay within the numbers advertised, provided that whenever he has on hand funds that can be applied to the payment of warrants amounting to twenty thousand dollars, he shall advertise up to the number of warrants that this sum will cover; passed. The Select Council resolution to appoint a committee of five from each chamber, on steam engines and boilers, was concurred in. Messrs. Evans, Bardsley, Stockham, Hetzell, and W. D. Martin were appointed as the committee of Common Council.

—A few minutes before 7 o'clock last evening private watchman John Fox, whilst going his rounds, discovered smoke issuing from the large four-story brick building No. 417 Market street. Satisfied that the structure was on fire, he ran to the Central Station and gave the alarm. The America Hose Company promptly responded and with a plug-stream succeeded in keeping the flames in check until the arrival of other companies, when the flames were subdued. The fire originated about the centre of the second story and spread to the third floor, damaging the back part of the building considerably. The first, third, and fourth floors and basement were occupied by Walderstein & Kahn, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in shirts, shirt-bosoms, and collars. The two upper floors were used for cutting and manufacturing purposes, and the first story as a show and salesroom. Their stock of ready-made goods was quite heavy, and was badly damaged by water. The stock and material and sewing machines in the other stories were either destroyed or rendered next to worthless. Their loss is estimated at between $10,000 and $15,000, and is covered by insurance in Philadelphia and Eastern companies. W. G. Kohler, wholesale dealer in hats, caps, and furs, occupied the second floor. His stock, which was quite large, was almost entirely destroyed. He will probably lose between $15,000 and $20,000. He has a partial insurance. The building belongs to an estate. It is damaged to the extent of $2000. Insured. The adjoining store, No. 419, occupied by Romberger, Cunningham & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, was pretty thoroughly water-soaked, and the goods on the first floor and in the basement were considerably damaged. They roughly estimate their loss from $8000 to $10,000, with sufficient insurance to cover the same.

—The election for officers of the M. W. Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M. (colored), held on Monday, 7th instant, resulted as follows:—Ralph G. Gilmore, re-elected M. W. Grand Master; George W. Roper, R. W. D. Grand Master; William Cooper, R. W. G. Senior Warden; Alfred F. Hawkins, R. W. G. Junior Warden; James Needham, re-elected R. W. G. Treasurer, and Jonathan Davis, re-elected R. W. G. Secretary. The officers elect will be installed into their respective positions at the annual session, to be held on Monday, December 28. The Grand Master will then make his appointments for the year.

—William Bundy, eleven years old, was shot in the leg yesterday by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of James Brown, colored. George Brooks, thirty-one years old, residing at No. 341 Lombard street, fell into the cellar, and was much hurt about the head. Edward Haley, fifty-six years old, residing at No. 507 Catharine street, fell from a second-story window yesterday, and was badly bruised. All the sufferers were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Teachers have been changed in the following public schools during the past month, as follows:—Mr. J. H. Sides has been elected Principal of the new Grammar School in the Twenty-fourth ward; James C. Sicale has been sent to the Twenty-seventh Ward Grammar School; J. Emery Byram takes charge of the Forest School; J. W. Banting has been elected Principal of the Fayette Grammar School; J. Monroe Willard, of the Randolph Grammar School; and A. E. Hunter of the Home School, at Collegeville.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135⅝.

—Horace Greeley is in Washington.

—General Banks left Washington last night for Boston.

—The *Rising Star* brings from Aspinwall $223,000 in specie.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday morning to rob the Poughkeepsie bank.

—Hubbard & King's saw mill was burned at Detroit, Mich., on Monday night. Loss $20,000.

—$2000 worth of silks were stolen from a Zanesville, Ohio, dry goods store last Monday night.

—Captain William Macomb has been ordered, by Secretary Welles, to the command of the *Kenosha*.

—Ex-Governor Brown, Senator Hill and other Republicans oppose further Congressional interference in Georgia affairs.

—Mellville Brown, a brakeman on the Albany and Boston Railroad, was killed yesterday, by falling between the cars at Westboro.

—Captain Thomas G. Corwin, United States Navy, has been detached from the command of the *Guerriere*, and placed on waiting orders.

—General Grant yesterday was present at the wedding, in New York city, of a daughter of Governor Fish to Professor Benjamin, of West Point Academy.

—Twenty-five female employees were dismissed from the United States Treasury Department on Monday, and Mr. McCulloch contemplates making still more removals of the fair sex.

—Arrangements have been made with the different railroads centering at Chicago for the transportation of those officers and men who wish to attend the grand gathering of the Armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee.

—Speaker, and Vice President elect, the Hon Schuyler Colfax, was called upon last evening, at his residence, in Washington, by the great Western Senator, Oliver P. Morton, and over one hundred Indianians. Hon. John D. Defrees, known in every portion of the West, introduced the visitors to Mr. Colfax and his bride. Among those present were Hon. William McKee Dunn, ex-member of Congress, and now Assistant Judge Advocate-General of the United States, Secretary McCulloch, and other prominent citizens of Indiana. The occasion was one of great interest.

—General Grant was entertained by the Union League Club of New York last night with a grand dinner and reception, at which Admiral Farragut was an honored guest. In reply to a toast to "Our Guest and the President Elect, and the General of the Army," General Grant, who was received with loud and long-continued applause, said:—

Gentlemen of the Union League:—It is with entire regret that I find myself unable to respond in appropriate language to the warmth of feeling with which this toast has been received. You well know how unaccustomed I am to public speaking (hearty laughter and applause); how undesirable a talent it is to possess; how little good it generally does (renewed laughter and cheers), and how desirous I am to see more of our public men follow the good example which I believe in this particular, if in no other, I have set them. (Tremendous applause.)

I must, however, express my acknowledgments to the Union League of this and other cities for the great benefits they conferred upon the Government during the Rebellion through which we have passed of late years. I wish to acknowledge their liberality towards myself and towards the soldiers serving against the Rebellion, and to thank them for it.

General Grant's speech was followed by loud applause.

Admiral Farragut responded in appropriate terms to the toast of "Our Navy and its great Admiral."

The proceedings did not terminate until a late hour.

—The following proceedings transpired in Congress yesterday in addition to what was printed in THE TELEGRAPH:—

SENATE.—A joint resolution extending the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau in certain States was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. A bill abolishing the franking privilege was also tabled, and ordered to be printed. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for any information possessed by the State Department regarding recent transactions on the Plate. Several resolutions for the removal of political disabilities were introduced. At 12·35 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ores was taken up and passed by a vote of 107 to 51. Several department communications received were appropriately referred. Resolutions of the Oregon Legislature requesting the resignation of their Senators were presented and ordered to be returned as scandalous, impertinent, and indecorous. A bill for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act was referred to the Judiciary Committee. From the Committee on Military Affairs a bill for the removal of the Indian Bureau to the War Department on the first of January was presented and passed by a vote of 116 yeas to 33 nays. At 4 P. M. the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Disraeli had an interview with the Queen yesterday, at which he resigned the seals of office.

Is that of John Duke Coleridge as Solicitor-General.

The *Times* to-day congratulates Gladstone on the speedy formation of his Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Fred. Dudas, Liberal, is returned to the House from Orkney.

Much regret is expressed that Chief Justice Cockbury has not been appointed Lord Chancellor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A cable despatch to Henderson Bros, agent of the Anchor Line, in New York, from Hardigin & Henderson, of Glasgow, dated December 8, says the *Hibernia*, in a heavy gale, broke her shaft and steam-pipe, and sprung a leak and foundered on the 25th ult., in lat. 53, long. 29.

The passengers and crew behaved admirably, and were embarked in an orderly manner in five boats, fully provisioned. The captain and boatswain's boats, containing fifty-two persons, including all the cabin passengers, except Nelson A. Olds and G. Mason, have arrived safely. Three boats, under the first, second and third officers, and containing the remainder of the passengers and crew, eighty-one persons in all, are still missing, but their safety is looked for.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The *Moniteur* says Bismarck, soon after his return to Berlin, had an interview with the Ambassadors of France, England and Russia, and assured them of his confidence in the maintenance of good feeling between the European powers.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The funeral of M. Berryer took place yesterday, and was attended by M. Thiers and many other notabilities. Deputations from the English and French legal professions and delegations from several typographical and carpenters associations were present.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The steamship *Rising Star* brings Panama advices to Nov. 29.

An arrangement has been made by which Spanish vessels coming to the Pacific to trade with Ecuador, shall not be molested by the Chilian navy, and, in case of need, may touch into Chilian ports.

The United States ship *Wateree*, washed ashore at Arica, has been sold at auction for six thousand dollars.

An appeal has been made to the President of Panama to expel from the Isthmus Smith, alias Clinton, an alleged swindler, so that the United States authorities may get hold of him.

A great flood had occurred on the Isthmus, checking operations, for a time, on the Panama Railway.

The schooner *Idaho*, of Boston, had reached Chili, after experiencing damage by gales and ice, off Cape Horn.

The town of Ancud, in Chili, was destroyed by fire on October 20. The loss is $50,000.

Affairs in Peru are improving. The opposition to the government is very weak. The government has ordered that the rise of 10s. per ton on guano shall not take effect until the deposits belonging to Mr. Moore are exhausted. This action was produced by a remonstrance from consignors to the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A very heavy gale prevailed throughout England on Sunday night and Monday morning. Many telegrams reporting marine disasters have been received. The shipping harbors suffered much. Houses were blown down, and great damage was done.

New telegraphic arrangements throughout Europe will go into effect on January 1, 1869, in accordance with the agreement made at an international telegraphic convention recently held at Vienna, for the modification and equalization of tolls, and for other purposes in connection with the telegraphic system. The contracting parties were the directors of the telegraphs of North Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Portugal, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, and most other European countries where the telegraphs are controlled by the government authorities.

The French franc was adopted as the monetary unit for all payments and settlements. The minimum message was fixed at twenty words, and the Morse and Hughes instruments were selected for use on the various lines. Many other minor regulations were agreed to, such as permitting messages to be forwarded in any language, adopting words of a certain uniform size, prescribing office hours, etc. The tariff schedule for all points was carefully revised. The rate on messages from London to India was fixed at 61½f., no matter which of the several routes to that country they may take. This is a reduction of about one-half the old rate. The rates are to be uniform in each of the several countries. Provision was made for holding like conventions once every three years. The next convention will be held in Florence, Italy, in 1871.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·13	MOON RISES	2·12
SUN SETS	4·32	HIGH WATER	10·48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES,
GEO. N. TATHAM,
ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 27
Bellona	London	New York	Nov. 28
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Main	Southampton	New York	Dec. 1
FOR EUROPE.			
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
China	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Dec. 10
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 12
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 12
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 9
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 10
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 12
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 12
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 26
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen; Lookout, Alexander; and Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Dec 6, 3·45 P. M., 40 miles SW from Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with the steamship Prometheus, from Charleston for Philadelphia; 7th, Cape Hatteras bearing N NW., 15 miles distant, exchanged signals with steamship Tonawanda, hence for Savannah; 8th, 10 A. M., 50 miles N. of Cape Hatteras passed steamship Montgomery, from New York for Savannah.

Barque Triumph, Rogers, from Savannah, with lumber to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Albert Thomas, Rogers, 27 days from Pensacola, with lumber to captain.

Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, 8 days from Portland with headings to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr A. Hammond, Paine, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to Geo. B. Kerfoot & Co.

Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, from Petersburg, Va.

Steamer Novelty, Tutt, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen; Chesapeake, Mershon; and Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, from Matanzas for New York, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater 7th instant.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Anna, Nelson, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 26th ult.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.

Barque Alma Hinger, at Leghorn 19th ult., for Philadelphia 23d.

Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, at Shields 25th ult., from Bremerhaven.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, at London 26th ult., from Gonaive.

Brigs Julia Arey and Abby Thaxter for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Schrs John M. Broomall, Edwards, from Boston; Louisa Crockett, from do; Lizzie Evans, Evans, from Wareham; and Eva, Murphy, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York 7th inst.

Schrs J. Truman, Gibbs, from New Bedford; Carlton Jayne, Brown, from Fall River; and A. Truxell, Stevens, from Pawtucket, all for Philadelphia, at New York 7th inst.

Schr Clara, Mulford, hence, at Savannah 5th inst.

Schrs Rhodella Blew, Peterson, and American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.

Schrs R. Peterson, English, and J. B. Allen, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 4th inst.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 5th inst.

Schr Abbott Devereux, Rich, hence, was below New Orleans 3d inst.

Schrs Westmoreland, Rice, and S. A. Boice, Yates, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th inst.

Schrs A. Godfrey, Godfrey; A. Woolley, King; C. E. Paige, Doughty; and M. Reinhart, Hand, hence, at Salem 5th inst.

Schrs J. S. Weldon, Bowen, and L. D. Small, Tice, hence, at Danvers 4th inst.

Schrs Maria Roxana, Palmer, and E. Sinnickson, Somers, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Emma Fox, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 4th inst.

Schrs J. Allderdice, Willetts; L. Blew, Buckalew; Neptune's Bride, Case; S. J. Bright, Shaw; J. C. Thompson, Vansant; and Adolph Hugel, Robinson, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Florence Shay, Hulse, hence, at Genoa 23d ult., via Barcelona.

Schr J. Paine, Rich, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

There is a large ship ashore at Jones' Inlet, L. I., name unknown.

It is said that the crew of the barque Topeka, Blanchard, from Cronstadt for Liverpool, stranded off Porkala, have been saved. A steamer went from Helsingfors 20th ult. to the vessel.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that from and after the first day of December, 1868, a primary seacoast light will be exhibited on the lighthouse tower recently erected on the western slope of Cape Mendocino, California. The illuminating apparatus is of the first order of Fresnel, showing a white revolving light; duration of flash five seconds; duration of eclipse fifteen seconds; interval between flash and eclipse five seconds. The light is elevated 380 feet above mean sea level, and should be seen in clear weather 27 miles. The tower is of wrought iron, 20 feet high from base to focal plane; in shape a regular polygon of 16 sides. Tower and lantern painted white; dome of lantern painted red. The keeper's dwelling is of brick, two stories, with a wing of one story on each side. Its color is of brick color, with green blinds to the windows, and is situated 300 yards to the south of the tower, and nearly on the same elevation. The latitude and longitude and magnetic variation of the light are—lat. 40 deg. 25 min. N.; long. 124 deg. 21 min. W.; magnetic variation 17 deg. 39 min. From this light the following are the magnetic bearings to headlands to the northward and southward:—

To Cape Blanco, N. by W. ¾ W., distant 143 miles.
To Crescent City light, N. by W. ¾ W., distant 79½ miles.
To Trinidad head, N. ¾ W., distant 39 miles.
To Point Arenas, SE. ½ S., distant 93 miles.
To Point Reyes, SE. ½ S., distant 160 miles.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1868.

Relief Lightvessel No. 34 has taken the place of Weehawken Lightvessel temporarily. This vessel has two masts, and will exhibit a red light from her foremast head.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE
American Sunday-School Union
has an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of
Interesting and Beautiful Books
of MORAL and RELIGIOUS character, for
CHILDREN and YOUTH,
suitable for
Christmas and New Year Presents.
Also for sale,
BIBLES, and DEVOTIONAL BOOKS of the different denominations, in plain or ornamental bindings.
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MOSTLY LONDON EDITIONS, AS CHEAP AS AMERICAN EDITIONS.
Your early inspection is invited while the stock is large and well assorted, at
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All Standard Works kept constantly on hand.
Largest supply in the city of Juvenile Books, English and American Toy Books—an immense supply in every variety of binding.
Fresh supply of $2 books selling for 50 cents. All new publications as soon as issued, and sold at less than publishers' prices.
Everything in our line at a great reduction.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Store open in the evening.
THE POPULAR CHEAP BOOK STORE,
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
12 8 2t No 1214 CHESNUT Street.

Gopsill's Philadelphia Directory for 1870
The subscriber takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Philadelphia that he is about closing the above work for the printers, and earnestly requests all persons whose names have not been taken by the canvassers, or those who have made changes in their firms, places of business or residence, to notify him at the Directory Office, No. 201 S. FIFTH Street, corner of Walnut.
12 8 3t ISAAC COSTA, Compiler.

HAZARD'S ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—Hazard's Bookstore is becoming synonymous with good books, fine books, elegantly illustrated books, choice editions of standard books, books in rich and tasty bindings, children's books, toy books on linen and paper, books for all trades and people. The stock being almost entirely of London editions, there will be found at all times English Books which cannot be had elsewhere in this city.
Particular attention is invited at the present time from those in search of a really tasty Present for the Holidays to the Elegantly Bound or Illustrated Books in the collection, and the Children's Books, with gay bindings and attractive pictures.
Prices as cheap as American editions, and ranging from the lowest sum to two hundred dollars the volume.
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CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS, No 23 South NINTH Street.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—What every one says must be true, and they all say you can buy the most fashionable, the best and cheapest Cloaks in the city, at HENRY IVENS',
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FASHIONABLE HATTERS
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 55p

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4266. 11 13 1m

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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THE ADVANTAGES
Offered by this Company are:—
It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
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Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 8 warp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

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The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
RICH CURTAIN FABRICS
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COMPRISING
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Embroidered Lace Curtains
NEW DESIGNS,
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One of the best assortments, including many new designs, just received, and for sale at low prices by
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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK
SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M., GRAND MATINEE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 9.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
BY GENERAL REQUEST,
NORMA.
MADAME LA GRANGE in her world-renowned Part of NORMA.
Adalgisa....MISS McCULLOCH
Pollio....SIGNOR BOETTI
Oroveso....SIGNOR ANTONUCCI
Conductor....SIGNOR TORRIANI
TO-MORROW (Thursday) Dec. 10,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
Verdi's Grand Opera,
BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Amelia, Miss AGATHA STATES; Oscar, MISS McCULLOCH; Ulrica, MADAME CELLINI; Riccardo, SIGNOR BOETTI; Renardo, SIGNOR ORLANDINI; Conspirators, SIGNORS BARILI and DUBREUL.
In the Ball-room Scene, MADLLE WESMAEL will appear.
FRIDAY, DEC. 11, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
IMMENSE COMBINATION.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Grand Military March composed by SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
and other Attractive Novelties.
SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING—FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Tickets and Seats can now be secured for any nights at the Academy of Music and Charles Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND CIRCUS MATINEE.
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
Introducing the
BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
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in America. Consisting of
JAMES ROBINSON,
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LITTLE CLARENCE,
LA PETITE ELIZE,
BROTHERS LEVANTINE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
JAMES MADIGAN,
JAMES WARD, CHARLES MADIGAN,
JAMES McGUIRE,
P. KINCADE, J. TREWALLA, R. HUNTING,
and others.
Evening prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 9,
Bulwer's Beautiful Play, in five acts, of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Pauline....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Claude Melnotte....Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of
A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.
THURSDAY—LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
THE ORANGE GIRL,
a Christmas Story, will be produced shortly.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
MONDAY, Dec. 7, and EVERY EVENING,
first nights of Colonel Fitzgerald's Play,
WOLVES AT BAY.
With every scene new
By Charles Hawthorne and Mr. Fetter.
Realistic Mechanical Effects,
By John Furze and Assistant.
New Music and Great Cast,
By Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET below Arch. Commences at 7·30.
J. C. GREGORY....Sole Lessee and Manager
First week of
THE AUTOMATON.
First week of the
SPIRAL ASCENSION.
First week of JOCKO THE MONKEY.
An entire change every night.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE.
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE,
given by the
YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR,
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1869.
Tickets only to be had by subscription, and admitting lady and gentleman. May be obtained of any member of the Society. Price, $5. 12 9 wsat

THE PUBLIC REHEARSALS OF THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA at Horticultural Hall will be discontinued on account of the Hall having been previously engaged. They will be resumed on December 30.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 25 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 12 4 1m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

249 Field, Siege, and Sea-coast Cannon, Howitzers, and Mortars, cast iron (247) and bronze (2), of various calibres.
67 Wrought Iron Gun Carriages and cast iron Mortar Beds.
Large quantity of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
13,149 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, Stands of Grape and Canister, for smooth bore and rifled guns, of various calibres.
36 Foreign Model arms, of various calibres.
10 Burnside Carbines, good order.
119 Rifled Muskets, altered to percussion, cal. —, good order.
348 Foot Artillery Swords, good order.
725 Springfield Rifled Muskets, ca. 58.
27 Rifles, assorted.
a Sporting Rifles and Shot Guns.
6 Light Artillery Sabres.
72 N. C. O. and Musicians' Swords.
Infantry Accoutrements, Horse Equipments, and Small Arm appendages.
Artillery and Cavalry Bits and Iron Parts, for field carriages.
27,678 Cartridge Bags (flannel and serge).
Rope and Corn Sacks.
Blacksmiths', Carpenters', Saddlers', and Armorers' Tools, etc.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of cannon; fourteen days for all other stores.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. cash to be paid on day of sale, balance on delivery of the goods.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

12 8 [illegible] T. G. BAYLOR,
Maj. of Ordnance and Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Comd'g.

OFFICE OF LIGHT HOUSE INSPECTOR FOURTH DISTRICT,
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the 12th instant, at 1·30 P. M., the hull of the old steamer General Putnam, now lying on the east side of Christiana creek, at the foot of Fourth street, Wilmington, Delaware.

Terms cash, and hull to be removed by the purchaser as soon as possible after the sale.

By order of the Light House Board.
W. H. GARDNER, U. S. N.,
12 7 5t Light House Inspector.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA;
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 12 8

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1868.

The President's Message.

ELSEWHERE we print in full this afternoon a document which Andrew Johnson styles the "message of the President of the United States, to the two houses of Congress, at the commencement of the *second regular session* of the Fortieth Congress." This sentence, which is a transcript of the title-page of the document, as printed at the Treasury Department, is a faithful index to the whole. Andrew Johnson has not learned anything during the few months which have elapsed since Congress was actively engaged in the labors entrusted to it by the people. The war for the Union has not impressed his stubborn will with any of its teachings; the election of General Grant to be his successor is ignored by him as an event of no practical significance. By styling the present session of Congress the "second regular session," he attempts, in his feeble way, to cast a slur upon it, to question the legality of its existence, and to intimate that the whole American people are of the same mind as himself.

As soon as we get beyond the formal introductory words, this spirit crops out in full force. The President declares, as he has done a thousand and one times before, that all our domestic tribulations are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and to excessive legislation by Congress. Again does he charge full tilt upon the reconstruction policy of Congress. Referring to the Reconstruction acts of the past three years, he says:—

> "*After a fair trial, they have substantially failed* and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute book."

After thus again asserting his determination to adhere to "my policy" until the last breath of his political life has left his body, he pronounces his customary eulogy upon the Constitution—that "*Magna Charta* of American rights"—which he deems, as he has so frequently assured us in the past, entirely adequate to every national emergency. Then comes a mild protest against the interference by Congress with his constitutional functions as Commander-in-chief of the army, and finally a grand flourish of his trumpet against all that has been objectionable to him in the legislation of Congress since the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Confounding himself with the American people, as he has so frequently done heretofore, and interpreting the result of the recent Presidential contest as an endorsement of Seymour and Blair and of all the iniquities of the platform dictated by Wade Hampton at Tammany Hall, Mr. Johnson thus proceeds to state his belief:—

> "It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the Government, and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring guide."

The next subject which engages the Presidential pen is that of the finances. This portion of the message bears internal evidence of having been prepared, as far as the figures are concerned, by the famous "Arithmetic Man" of the New York *World*. Not satisfied with a grand outburst of indignation against the reckless extravagance of Congress, Mr. Johnson takes up the yearly expenditures of the Government when it constituted a petty Republic of three millions or so of inhabitants, and arrives at the following startling percentages: Increase in population since the beginning, 868 per cent.; increase in the annual expenditures during the same period, taking the estimates for 1869 as a basis, 8618 per cent.—which looks very much as if his Excellency had multiplied the the former percentage by ten and made a slight mistake in his units. Carefully leaving the terrific civil war out of the calculation, and ignoring the necessary increase in our national expenditures which it has entailed upon us, Mr. Johnson likewise draws a startling comparison between the years 1860 and 1869, arriving at the following satisfactory result:—Increase in population in nine years, 21 per cent.; increase in expenditures during the same period, 489 per cent.—which is easily accomplished by squaring 21 and adding a score or two of units to cover up the arithmetical device. As part and parcel of this same intricate figure-work, Mr. Johnson succeeds in making up the following table, setting forth the comparative burdens of supporting the Federal Government at the three epochs in its existence which have such a miraculous charm for his arithmetical mind:—

In 1791	$1 00 per capita.
In 1860	2 00 " "
In 1869	9 78 " "

It is a matter of surprise that the increase *per capita* of 100 per cent., from 1791 to 1860, escaped the attention of our Presidential mathematician, but such is the fact.

Having thus paved the way for an assault upon the national debt, Mr. Johnson, determined

"To run amuck and tilt at all he meets,"

pounces down upon that much abused institution, and demands that it shall be forthwith annihilated, for the reason that a permanent debt will most surely sap the foundation of our republican system. He is of the opinion that the holders of our national securities have already received from the Government more than the amount of their original investments, measured by a gold standard; and, having a holy horror of usury, thinks that the nation's creditors should not insist on the strict fulfilment of the letter of the bonds. "The six per cent interest," says the President, "now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual instalments, which, in sixteen years and eight months, would liquidate the entire debt," restore our "wonted prosperity," and all that sort of thing.

Our foreign relations are then touched upon, but we are told nothing satisfactory about the difficulty with Paraguay; while the Alabama claims, and all other subjects of dispute with Great Britain, are disposed of in ten lines, with the hope that they will be satisfactorily settled during the present session of the Senate. The Monroe doctrine is also fulminated in all its grandeur, in this fashion:—

> "Comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully, and without any violation of national justice, faith or honor."

The message closes with another recommendation to tinker the Constitution according to Mr. Johnson's ideas as previously enunciated. Altogether, it is just such a document as the American people have a right to expect from his pen, and is the flatest, stalest, and most unprofitable specimen of heavy literature which has of late been given to the world.

The Report of the Secretary of War.

SECRETARY SCHOFIELD's report of the operations of the War Department during the past year is a satisfactory exhibit of efficient and economical administration. The strength of the army on the 30th of September last was 48,081, which will be reduced by the 1st of January, by the expiration of term of service alone, to about 43,000. No rendezvous are now open except for cavalry. It is expected that during the next year the infantry force will be still further reduced.

With regard to the signal service, the Secretary reports that provision has been made for such general instruction in military telegraphing and signaling as may be necessary for the military service, and by concert with the officers of the navy nearly similar courses of study and practice in these branches have been adopted at West Point and Annapolis. A drill with a field electric telegraph has been introduced at West Point, and a school of telegraphing and signaling has been established at Fort Greble, in Maryland.

The expenditures in the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, including claims for stores taken for the use of the army during the war, were $36,506,381·53. Claims for property taken during the war have been allowed to the amount of $500,313 28; rejected, $2,654,430 38; still pending, $6,905,691 18. In the national cemeteries 316,233 remains of soldiers have been collected, of which 175,764 are identified. The total cost has been about $2,700,000.

Subsistence to the value of over $630,000 has been supplied to the Freedmen's Bureau, and to the value of more than $370,000 for the support of Indians—a large decrease in both instances. In the settlement of claims for commutation of rations of Union soldiers while prisoners of war, $134,056 have been expended. Claims for supplies taken for the use of the army during the war, to the amount of nearly $3,000,000, have been received, of which nearly $200,000 have been allowed, $630,000 are awaiting decision, and the rest have been rejected.

The disbursements for the Pay Department during the last fiscal year have been:—For the regular army, $17,803,968 53; for the Military Academy, $169,199 04; and to volunteers, $42,676,444 08, a total of $60,669,611·65. The disbursements for reconstruction purposes have been $2,261,415 02, and there remains an available balance of $467,626·46, which it is believed will cover all future expenses. During the year claims for additional bounty were allowed to the number of 241,972, involving an expenditure of $23,649,157·78.

The total disbursements on these claims, since the date of the act, have been $37,764,774·78, to which the claims settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury being added, makes the aggregate amount over $54,000,000. The expense of settling these claims has been kept within five-sixths of one per cent. The Secretary makes the judicious suggestion, that the 4th of March next be fixed by law as the date beyond which no more claims will be received.

Large reductions of the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau have been made, and arrangements are in progress to close it up by the first of January, except the educational and claim divisions. The total expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year were $3,977,041·72, and the balance in hand was $3,622,067·99.

The Military Academy at West Point is conducted in a satisfactory manner, and Secretary Schofield states that the charges once, but no longer, directed against the institution, of its alleged costliness, exclusiveness, and the disloyalty of its graduates, are refuted by facts and figures, among the most interesting of which are the statements of the Board of Visitors that, during the late war, of the graduates from all the Southern States, one-half remained loyal; of the graduates from the actual Rebel States, more than one-fourth remained loyal; and that of the graduates engaged on the side of the Union one-fifth lost their lives.

The Artillery School organized at the close of 1867 by order of General Grant, and established at Fortress Monroe, it is believed will supply a long-felt want and prove greatly beneficial to the service.

The actual current expenses of the War Department for the last fiscal year were $68,743,094·70, to which is to be added the sum of $9,961,403 43, old war debts paid, making the total expenditures of the department $78,704,501·14. The appropriation for the present fiscal year was $35,400,557·47. It is estimated that $65,682,388 85 will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. There will be a surplus of $60,240,221·81 from unexpended appropriations to be paid into the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year.

General Grant, in a letter submitting the reports of the military commands, earnestly renews his recommendation of last year, that the control of the Indians be transferred to the War Department. The Indian Peace Commission created by Congress last year, of which General Sherman was a member, gave the unanimous opinion that peace with the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains could only be secured by their collection on reservations and maintenance by the Government till able to provide for themselves. General Sherman believes the plan of the commission is the only means of saving the Indians from total annihilation, and he urges upon Congress its immediate adoption. Meanwhile he proposes to protect the Missouri river traffic and the Pacific Railroad with judicious care; to gather the wandering bands of Sioux to the reservation selected north of Nebraska, and feed and protect them to the extent of his means; and to destroy or punish to the extent of his power the hostile Indians, until they are prepared to go and remain upon the reservations assigned them at Fort Cobb. This double policy of peace within the reservations and war without must soon, in his opinion, bring matters to a determination.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Whereas, many unscrupulous parties are selling a counterfeit article of French Blacking, we being the principal importers in America of the genuine, made by Th. Marceron and Grasset & Co., of Paris, of which large quantities have been sold and appreciated as being the best article of the kind in the world, we deem it due to ourselves and the manufacturers to caution all dealers and consumers to purchase none other than that bearing our own label, "*Imported by Rhoads & Harris, Philadelphia;*" and we hereby offer a reward of $500 for the detection and conviction of any person or persons who may counterfeit said label.
RHOADS & HARRIS,
1t No. 416 COMMERCE Street

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 14, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year.
12 7 7t GEORGE H BOKER, Secretary.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF the NORTH BROAD STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the Chapel, MASTER Street near Sixteenth is open nightly. Great musical treat to-night. A fine chance to buy Christmas presents. 12 8 2t*

THE FAIR NOW OPEN AT THE Memorial Baptist Chapel, corner of BROAD and MASTER Streets, will continue open TO-DAY and TO-MORROW only, opening each day at 4 o'clock P. M. A great variety of articles for sale below store prices. Admission free. 12 8 2t

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE "Clarendon," No. 1316 Chesnut street—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant—is that it continues to cater to the taste of the most fastidious.
1t TOMPKINS & CO.

THE MOTH ATE MY OVERCOAT!

Oh! How the busy little moth
Gobbles the finest kind of cloth!

Last spring I put my coat away
To keep, till the frost of the winter's day.

And now I take it out of the chest—
'Tis full of holes—and the moth doth cause it!

Oh! wicked, wicked little moth,
To eat my coat of the finest cloth.

And now, alack! Oh! what shall I do?
For the garment's eaten through and through.

It never will pay to stand and weep
While ROCKHILL & WILSON sell goods so cheap

For a twenty-dollar greenback note,
I can buy me an elegant overcoat,

'Tis stout and thick, and of splendid cloth,
Better than that consumed by the moth.

Surely nobody need ever freeze,
While ROCKHILL & WILSON sell coats like these.

THE MOST OVERCOAT FOR THE LEAST MONEY. Apply at once at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKINGS.

VELVETEENS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

In order to reduce our large stock of these goods, we have marked our prices so low for the present that a rare opportunity is offered to purchasers.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

CLOTHS! CLOAKINGS!
GREAT REDUCTIONS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Being desirous to close their large stock of
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS
During the month of December, have greatly reduced prices, and now offer every variety of these goods at prices believed to be
THE LOWEST OF THE DAY.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,
Cor. EIGHTH and MARKET,
12 9 4t PHILADELPHIA.

"PER STEAMER."

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
PAPIER MACHE and
CANTON TEA POYS.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
FANCY GOODS.
WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,
NO. 922 (NINETWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [12 9 12trp

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Republican Meetings in Spain—The Recent Ocean Disaster—The Passengers Saved.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Press Prosecutions.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The editor and publisher of the *Revue Politique* have been fined 1000f. each for publishing and encouraging subscriptions for the Baudin monument, and each printer of the above-named paper was fined 500f.

Republicanism in Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—The *Gazette* of this city says the report of the suppression of the armed Republican demonstrations at Cadiz a few days ago was premature. At the last accounts the insurgents were still in arms, and were attempting to make terms with the Government troops under a flag of truce.

The Loss of the Hibernia—The Passengers Saved.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—The following named persons, who were on board the ill-fated steamer Hibernia, were saved in the captain's and boatswain's boats:—Cabin passengers—A. Mason, Miss Rogerson, Catharine Boyle, George C. Forbes, Mrs. E. Merrell, Ann Webb, John A. Bethel, Mrs. Bethel, Patrick Bresher, Mrs. D. N. Melorn, John Robinson, Bernard M. Feely, M. O'Connor, Josiah Cooke and wife. Steerage passengers—Messrs. Campbell, Deveny, Rogers, Rickert, Boun, Moer, McGown, wife, child and infant, Austin, McIntosh, and Irvine.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Message in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—After the reading of the President's message, that part of it relating to the public debt was denounced by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, as disgraceful to the country and to the President.

Messrs. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, and Schenck, of Ohio, expressed similar views and the message was laid on the table without the usual order to print extra copies.

Supervisor for New Jersey.

Secretary McCulloch has appointed Ira M. Harrison Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the State of New Jersey.

The New York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—No excitement or interest is felt here in regard to the Central Railroad election for Directors. The polls will be closed at 2 o'clock. Up to this hour the following is the only ticket which has been voted for Directors:—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Daniel Torrance, William H. Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, James H. Banker, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barber, Henry Baxter, Joseph Harker, and William A. Kissam, all of New York; Chester W. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland; and James H. Jay, Detroit.

Proposed Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Commodore Stebbins and Vice-Commodore Bennett have accepted a challenge given by Mr. Asbury, of London, to sail against his schooner yacht Cambria, the former with the Phantom and the latter with the Dauntless.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec 9.—Cotton quiet and steady at 24c. Flour firm and demand light; Howard street superfine $5·75@7 25; do. extra $8·50@10·00; do. extra family $11 @12; City Mills superfine $6 75@7 50; do. extra $8·75 @10·75; do. family $11·25@12 75; Western superfine $6 25@7·25; do. extra $8·25@9 75; do. family $10 25@10·75. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and receipts small; prime white 93@95c. Oats firm at 73@75c. Rye dull and nominal at $1 40@1 45. Pork quiet at $26 50. Bacon—Stock scarce and demand light; rib sides 17c., clear do. 17½c., shoulders 14c., Hams 18c. Lard dull at 16@16½c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—4 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124¾	Western Union T.	36⅛
N.Y. and E. R.	37⅝	Cleveland and Tol	101½
Phil. and Rea. R.	98	Tol. & Wabash R.	57½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86⅝	Mil. & St. P. com.	61½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84⅝	Adam Express Co	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	76⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co.	24
Chic. and N. W. prf.	79¼	U. S. Express Co.	48
Chi. and R. I. R.	106⅝	Tennessee 6s	68¼
Pls. F. W. and Chi.	110⅝	Gold	135¼

Market heavy.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL
FOURTH AND ARCH.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
FOR THE
Christmas Holidays.

MAGNIFICENT SHAWLS.
EXPENSIVE SILKS.
FASHIONABLE POPLINS.
DESIRABLE CLOAKINGS.
4-4 PURE SILK VELVETS.
SATIN STRIPE SKIRTINGS.
STRIPE POPLIN SKIRTINGS.
GRAND DUCHESS SKIRTS.
BELLE HELENE SKIRTS.
FIRST QUALITY ASTRACHANS.

6000 yards DELAINES for Presents for the Helps of the house.
6000 yards fast Fast Colored CHINTZES, do.
2000 yards 4 4 FRENCH CHINTZES, do.
Bargains in Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars Scarfs, and Neck Ties. 12 4 fmwlmrp

OPENING.

STOKES & WOOD
Having removed to their NEW STORE,
S.W. Cor. ARCH and SEVENTH,
Will open on the 10th inst.
A Fresh and Desirable Stock of
DRY GOODS,
PURCHASED FROM THE LATE
AUCTIONS [12 8 24p
At Less than Gold Cost of Importation.

ESTABLISHED 1826.
HOLIDAY APPLIANCES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY
GROCERIES,
Comprising all the Delicacies known in the trade, purchased expressly for the Holidays, is now offered for sale, at reduced prices, by
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.)
NO. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BELOW CHESNUT,
DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF FINE GROCERIES

French Peas,
French Mushrooms,
French Truffles,
French Sardines
L. Henry, Strasbourg, Pates de Foie Gras.
Potted Games of all kinds, in small tins.

Goshen Butter, in small tubs, expressly for family use.
Leaf Lard in small kegs.
Bethlehem Buckwheat.
W. G. FAMILY FLOUR,
The Finest made in this Country.

FINE WHITE ALMEIRA GRAPES.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
A Splendid Stock.
ALSO,
FINE TABLE CLOTHS,
FINE NAPKINS,
BEAUTIFUL TABLE COVERS,
FINE PIANO COVERS,
GREAT MARK DOWN TO SELL OFF SURPLUS STOCK. 9 30 wfm§

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT
THE "BEE-HIVE."

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
Will offer during the Holidays an elegant assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
Chiefly Purchased at the Recent Large Auction Sales,
At about one-half the importation cost, comprising
FANCY DRESS GOODS
In large variety, from 25 cents to $1 50 per yard,
DRESS SILKS AND SATINS,
ROCHE BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS,
From $5 to $150.
FINEST QUALITY FURS IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
AMERICAN SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, ETC ETC.
REAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES, MUFFS, AND HATS.

Fine Cloaks.

A splendid collection in Velvet, Plush, Montagnac Velvet Cloths Blacks and Colors; Rich Astrachan and Seal Cloths. Also, Opera and Party Cloaks.
Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, Scarfs, Ties, Laces, Embroideries, Plain and Fancy Hdkfs., French Sets, Etc.
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds.
Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, and other useful and ornamental articles too multitudinous to enumerate, all of which will be sold
At a Great Sacrifice from the Original Cost.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
HAVE ON EXHIBITION
BLANKETS,
In great variety, including best makes.
LINEN SHEETINGS,
Real Barnsley, below their value.
LINEN DAMASKS,
Napkins, Doylies, and Table Linens.
BLACK SILKS,
A full stock at low prices.
COLORED TAFFETAS AND FANCY SILKS,
The best assortment of new styles and colorings, in great bargains.
BLACK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
Of every grade, at a great reduction.
BLACK EPINGLINES,
Velours, Ottomans, Poplins, Reps, Alpacas.
POLLIN ALPACAS,
Mous-Delaines, etc., etc.
All marked down to less than importation cost.
COLORED AND CHANGEABLE SILK POPLINS, Velour Ottomans, French Poplins, Serges Lastings, and the largest general assortment of Novelties in Dress Goods ever exhibited in this market.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
12 5 smw4t No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FAMILY MOURNING.
FAMILY MOURNING
EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR.
DRESS GOODS, BONNETS,
SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPES, COLLARS, ETC.
At prices to compete with the present sacrifice in DRY GOODS.
MYERS' New Mourning Store,
No. 1113 CHESNUT street,
11 18 fmw2m GIRARD ROW.

GROCERIES, ETC.

J. MOTTET & CO.'S
SUPERIOR
SALAD OIL,
Well known in France, and other countries of Europe as
STRICTLY PURE TABLE OIL,
Is now introduced to the trade of the United States by the undersigned, sole agent for its sale in this country. In addition to the purity of the OIL, the bottles are larger than any other brand, making it IN POINT OF FACT THE CHEAPEST.
RICHARD H. WATSON,
Sole Agent for Mottet & Co.'s Oil in the United States,
No. 25 South FRONT Street,
12 7 mws4p PHILADELPHIA.

QUEEN OLIVES.

VERY LARGE AND FINE
QUEEN OLIVES,
FIRST OF THE SEASON, NEW CROP.
Just in store, and for sale by the gallon or quart.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
11 7 tf 1 PHILADELPHIA.

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!
THE BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE!!
ATMORE DEFIES COMPETITION.
To be had of nearly all Grocers in the City and Country. 12 5 17t 4p

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.
Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FLOUR.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCK WHEAT MEAL, *warranted* superior to any in the market.
Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL, HOPS, etc.
GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m 1frp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No 914 CHESNUT Street.

GARWOOD & HAYS'
NEW HOTEL,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and SPRUCE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Will be open for business TO-MORROW, December 9. It is newly furnished throughout, has pleasant sleeping rooms, and will be found a very agreeable stopping-place. It will be kept on the EUROPEAN PLAN, with a well-appointed Restaurant attached, and meals will be served at all hours. The choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.
GARWOOD & HAYS
12 9 6t4p Proprietors.

405 CHESNUT STREET,
OLD RYE HOTEL.
LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game in Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.
12 9 1m ROBERT BLACK.

MIDDLE TEMPLE
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
No. 116 South SIXTH Street.
12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor.

MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1868.

Congress can hardly be said to have got fairly to work. It is seldom that anything is done at the beginning of a session until after the President's message has been received. To-morrow at 1 o'clock we shall have the message in Congress, and after that the work of the session will commence in earnest.

The Naturalization Laws.

The unblushing frauds practised by the Democracy at the recent elections in nearly all the States, but especially in New York and Pennsylvania, have attracted the attention of Congress, and before the close of the session it is more than probable that some measure will be passed modifying the naturalization laws of the United States. The very first day of the session some half a dozen bills were presented in the House, and one or two in the Senate, looking to this end. Strange to say, but one came from among the members from Pennsylvania and New York, though those two States suffered more than any others from fraudulent naturalization papers. A comparison of notes, however, among members from different sections of the country shows the practice to have been general upon the part of the Democracy. They have overreached themselves in their rascality to such an extent as to insure the enactment of a law which will make the repetition of the operation exceedingly difficult and hazardous if not impossible. The Chairmen both of the Judiciary Committee of the House and of the Senate are clearly of opinion that some more stringent and guarded measures are necessary to protect the ballot-box against the machinations of unscrupulous and desperate partisans. The various measures introduced upon this subject have been referred to these committees, and it is probable that at an early day they will all be digested into one bill, which will be speedily put upon its passage.

The Finances.

If the entire American people are not as thoroughly posted upon the subject of finance as they should be, it is certainly not owing to any lack of agitation of the subject. During the late campaign it was the most fruitful theme of discussion both in the public press and upon the stump. It seemed yesterday as if every Senator and member had been discussing the subject since the adjournment last July. Nearly every one had a bill in his pocket containing his ideas on the question. It is remarkable that a majority of them pointed towards a speedy resumption of specie payments. And it is manifest, from personal conversation with members and Senators, that a determination exists to come to the "hard pan" of a specie basis at the earliest day possible. Even the diplomatic and scholarly Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner, has turned his attention to this most difficult branch of political economy. Among the great batch of papers which he presented yesterday—he scarcely ever rises in the Senate except he has five or six bills and resolutions in his hand—was one to provide for the resumption of specie payments on the fourth of July next. That would be a very good day to begin, but this bill and all others must pass through the crucible of the Finance Committee, at whose head presides the cautious and conservative Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman.

It is probable that a clear majority of both houses are in favor of speedy resumption, but scarcely a dozen of them could be found to agree entirely as to the mode. Horace Greeley's theory that the easiest and "shortest road to resumption is to resume," looks very plain upon paper. Whether it would be so easy should the Secretary of the Treasury attempt to carry it into effect, is not quite so clear. The Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the House manifestly regard the whole question as one difficult of solution; and before any measure is reported from either committee providing for a resumption of specie payments, the subject will receive careful consideration.

Manhood Suffrage.

As late as last winter the question of establishing manhood suffrage throughout all the States and Territories of the United States was regarded as one of extreme delicacy. Some went so far as to doubt both the propriety and practicability of it. The vote of the great State of Ohio on this question a year ago, and the disastrous defeat it sustained, had the effect of demoralizing to some extent the more timid and time-serving of the Republicans in and out of Congress. The handsome majority piled up by the noble State of Iowa in favor of manhood suffrage this year has had a correspondingly inspiring effect upon the Republicans.

The radical wing of the party is, of course bolder than ever, while the conservative wing is thrilled with a new courage which they did not suppose themselves capable of experiencing. It was amusing yesterday in the House to notice how many members were eagarly watching their opportunity to obtain the floor, so as to be the first in the race and carry off the honor of being the first to get in a resolution amending the Constitution of the United States providing for manhood suffrage. Your distinguished Representative from the Fourth district, Hon. William D. Kelley, was the lucky man. I intimated in this correspondence some time ago that Judge Kelley would probably take charge of this subject in the House. It was eminently proper that he should be the first to move in the matter. The question is not a new one with him, and in its advocacy he has been far in advance of many of his contemporaries. Kelley was quickly followed by Broomall, of the West Chester district, who presented a similar joint resolution. They were all referred to the Judiciary Committee; but it must not be supposed that they will be allowed to slumber there for any length of time.

The Unreconstructed States.

The anomalous condition of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas will receive the early attention of Congress. Already two or three resolutions have been introduced, directing the Committee on Reconstruction to examine and report what legislation is necessary to make life and property as safe in these States as in others of the Union. Delegations are here in the interests of the white and black loyalists, from both Virginia and Mississippi, and it is expected that a similar delegation will soon be here from Texas. These will press upon the Reconstruction Committee, and upon the members and Senators generally, the importance of speedy action in bringing these States to their normal condition in the Union.

So much bloodshed and anarchy have been experienced in some of these States, especially Texas, during the last six months, that something must be done speedily, or the loyal portion of the people, which is weak at best will be entirely crushed out. It is the intention of the members of the Reconstruction Committee to take this matter under consideration at once, so that they may be enable bring in the proper measures at an early stage of the session. Of course, practical reconstruction will not take place in any of the Southern States while the present Administration is in power. But it is the purpose of Congress to have the machinery in such order that when General Grant comes into the White House on the 4th of March, he can set it in motion without difficulty. It seems likely that Georgia, which is partially in Congress and partially out, will be the subject of a fresh reconstruction. The outrageous conduct of her Legislature was so utterly at variance with the Reconstruction acts, that her Senators who are now clamoring for admission will be left out in the cold until such time as Congress shall administer a "new baptism" to her.

The Indian Bureau.

The House to day, by a very decided vote—more than two to one—passed the bill transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. This measure, it will be recollected, passed the House at the last session, but failed in the Senate. This time, however, it has a new advocate, and a very powerful one, in the person of General Grant, seconded by no less an experienced soldier than Gen. Sherman. It will probably meet with some opposition in the Senate, but hardly enough to defeat it. Even dignified Senators have a lively sense of favors to come, and they will not only be backward in opposing anything which Grant is known to favor, but they will be anxious to secure his friendship by voting for it. It was curious to notice in the discussion to-day, previous to the passage of the bill, that the opposition to it came from the Indian Committee, and from members who are more than half suspected of being not altogether disinterested in Indian contracts. It may be subject to abuses in the War Department, but they will neither be so extensive nor so glaring.

JOSEPHUS.

CITY ITEMS.

WE GUARANTEE *all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

PROTECTION TO OUR PATRONS.—To fully carry out the above business rule at the present time we have

REDUCED ALL PRICES.—Our stock of Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Ready made Clothing, which is large, complete, and comprehensive enough to embrace all desirable styles, sizes, and kinds,

MUST ALL BE SOLD, as it was manufactured for that especial purpose. To insure this we intend to continue, as heretofore, to give all customers

MORE VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY than they can get elsewhere, under any and all circumstances. Call on us, hear our prices, and examine our goods before purchasing.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND NO 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JOSH BILLINGS BEGS LEAF TO STAIT:—

That Ships are called SHE bekause tha always keep a man on the lookout.

That turning water into wine is a merikle in these days worth at least 300 per cent.

That the store clothes made at
NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET
are just ahead of any other store clothes yet brot into his notice, and he considers hisself the champion judge, and konfidentially refers unto
CHARLES STOKES & CO.

THE TRUE MEDICAL DOCTRINE.—Nature, when struggling with disease, indicates unmistakably the kind of assistance she requires. In cases of nervous weakness and general debility, the feeble pulse, the lack-lustre eye, the attenuated frame, the flaccid muscles, the melancholy visage, inform us as plainly as if each organ had a tongue, that a *medicated stimulant is needed*. It does not require the aid of a medical education to understand this dumb appeal for new vigor from an exhausted system. Every reader of these lines can comprehend it just as well as the graduate of a physician's college. Let not this demand of enfeebled nature be neglected. Respond to it promptly by commencing a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation uniting, in their highest excellence, the properties of a STIMULANT, an INVIGORANT, and an ALTERATIVE. Before three days have elapsed from the taking of the first dose, a marked beneficial change will be manifest in the bodily and mental condition of the patient. The pulse will be stronger and more regular, the eye will begin to lose its dull expression, the muscular and nervous systems to recover their tension, and the spirits to improve. Persevere, and a complete revivification of the depressed animal and mental powers is certain. In cases of dyspepsia and biliousness, the same salutary results will be obtained. The appetite will revive, the sallowness of the skin disappear, and all the distressing symptoms which accompany disorders of the stomach and liver will rapidly subside. The cold of winter often intensifies these complaints by checking the perspiratory action, by which so much morbid matter is evaporated through the pores in milder weather, and therefore the BITTERS are especially useful to the dyspeptic and bilious at this season.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital, Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC., are speedily relieved and, if taken in time, permanently cured, by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it, also, a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

ATTENTION.—We beg to call the attention of Medical Practitioners and invalids to Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" as a mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific and tonic aid to debilitated persons from whatever cause. Their base is Speer's pure Wine, without the semblance of medication, except by herbs and roots. The most delicate ladies use them with decided advantage. They are remarkably pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PARTRIDGE'S OYSTER BAY, in Twelfth Street Market is the place to get fine Stews, etc., and all orders promptly attended to and sent to any part of the city.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of buyers is called to the large and desirable assortment of boots and shoes, to be sold by catalogue for cash, To-morrow (Thursday) Morning, December 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc.

FURNITURE.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of

FURNITURE

at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN M. GARDINER,
11 18 1m4p No. 1316 CHESNUT Street.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS, LEADING brands; fresh lots imported by every steamer. *Prices low.*

Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands;
MARIANA RITA, best pure Havana leaf.
FRA DIAVOLO, pure Havana fillers.
Low prices and warranted quality.
S. FUGUET & SONS, No. 229 S. Front st.,
11 25 wfm1515p Importers and Manufacturers.

DIED.

ARRISON.—On the 7th instant, PETER ARRISON, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Bustleton pike, near Bustleton, on Thursday, the 10th instant. To proceed to the Penn Cemetery, Summerton.

HELVERSON.—On the 7th instant, SARAH, wife of William S. Helverson aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 932 N. Sixth street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to South Laurel Hill.

TRUNICK.—On the 8th instant, MARY, daughter of Henry C. and Emma B Trunick, aged 9 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents No. 26 Linden street, Germantown, on Thursday morning, the 10th instant at 9 o'clock.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 610

JONES'
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Our Stock is Large.
None but well-made GARMENTS are offered.
But One Price is Asked.
Satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.

JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE
No. 604 MARKET street,
11 18 mwslm Above Sixth.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE

SOLID SILVER TEA SETS.

A LARGE VARIETY MADE TO OUR ORDER BY THE

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

GORHAM PLATE.

TEA SERVICES,
SALVERS,
URNS,
KETTLES,
TUREENS,
WINE STANDS,
SALAD CASTORS

And a Great Variety of Smaller Pieces, Suitable for

Bridal or Holiday Gifts.

Wishing to reduce our Stock as much as possible previous to REMOVAL TO NEW STORE, we shall offer inducements during December that will INSURE RAPID SALES.

CLARK & BIDDLE

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
11 21 mwslmtp PHILADELPHIA.

A. B. WARDEN,
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO
No. 1029 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
Gold and Silver Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
AT THE [12 8 1mrp
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.

An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE, constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 25 wfm18t

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1868.

This is to give notice that on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB L. WENDELL, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 530 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., Register, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
12 9w3t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THE GREAT SALE
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AS PER ARRANGEMENT WITH THE EXECUTORS.
THE SALE HAS COMMENCED, AND IS NOW IN FULL PROGRESS AT
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF THE CITY.
WE ARE RAPIDLY SELLING OFF.
PRICES BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
OVERCOATS, All Styles. SUITS, Every Description.
PANTS AND VESTS, Hundreds of Varieties.
For a Short Time a Reduction of 15 Per Cent. on all Cash Sales in the Custom Department.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
THE VERY BEST MADE, AT HEAVY REDUCTIONS.
25 Per Cent. Discount on all manner of Gents' Furnishing Goods

Determined to close out quickly the Stock of the late firm, no other house can approach the low prices at which we are selling off, as the large crowds who have filled the store all the week can testify.

All these goods are of our own excellent make, and satisfaction warranted.

HOUSE OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M., AND SATURDAY NIGHT LATER.

Any garment bought at night or any other time cheerfully exchanged, and when not able to suit the customer the MONEY RETURNED, according to our custom for years past.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance, and most careful attention given to all.

WE ARE GLAD THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY, AND ARE GETTING SUCH BARGAINS. WE HAVE STILL AN IMMENSE STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Are now opening a collection of

Novelties, Gems and Artistic Goods,

Greatly excelling in variety and extent every former effort of this House, to which they invite attention.

Gold Watches, Diamonds, Oriental Rubies, Emeralds and Sapphires, East India Pearls.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY IN
ITALIAN BYZANTINE MOSAICS.

New Designs in Gold Jewelry.
PALAIS ROYAL JEWELRY.

Bronze and Inlaid Marble Clocks and Vases in Sets, for Mantel Ornaments.

VERY CHOICE PRODUCTIONS OF ART IN
REAL BRONZE.

SPECIAL DESIGNS IN
STERLING SILVER GOODS.

Best Qualities and Newest Styles in
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATED WARES

An unrivalled display of
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,
In Metal, Marble, Cut Glass, Leather, and
GOLDEN BRONZE,
Of the most exquisite taste, from all quarters of Europe.

Our arrangements, both in Europe and this country, are such as give us unusual facilities in the selection and economical production of our stock. It is our wish, as well as our interest, to secure to our patrons the benefit of such advantages in

Moderate Prices Throughout our Stock,
WITHOUT EXCEPTION [11 18wsm tl2 23

ESTABLISHED 1828.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
From the best manufacturers.
FINE JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, and latest styles.
FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Direct from Paris.
SILVER WARE OF THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
AT [12 5 3wrp
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
And Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
12 1 tlrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACOB HARLEY,
JEWELLER,
12 1 1mrp No. 622 MARKET Street.

BAILEY & CO.,
CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STS.,
GRAND OPENING.
FRESH IMPORTED NOVELTIES
OF
Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Wares,
FOR THE
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

JEWELRY.

Diamonds,
Emeralds,
Sapphires,
Rubies,
Opals,
Pearls,
Solitaires,
Clusters,
Italian,
Roman,
Byzantine,
Venetian,

Viennese,
Bohemian,
French,
English,
Swiss,
Russian,
American,
Watches,
Swiss,
English,
American,
Chains,

Seal Rings,
Seals,
Charms,
Scarf Pins,
Scarf Rings,
Studs,
Sleeve Buttons,
Lockets,
Necklaces,
Brooches,
Earrings,
Bracelets, Etc.

FANCY GOODS.

Opera Glasses,
Pipes,
Match Boxes,
Cigar Stands,
Inkstands,
Portemonnaies,
Cigar Cases,
Bridal Fans,

Party Fans,
Reticules,
Glove Boxes,
Mouchoir Boxes,
Card Stands,
Music Boxes,
Skate Bags,

Jewelry Cases,
Dressing Cases,
Bonbon Boxes,
Jardinieres,
Vases,
Toilet Sets,
French Bouquets,
Etc. Etc.

BRONZE GOODS.

French Clocks,
Vienna Clocks,

Statuettes,
Busts,

Groups, Etc.,

From the best French Modellers.

Marble Statuary,
Parian Ware,
Paintings.

SILVER AND PLATED WARES.

Epergnes,
Fruit Dishes,
Waiters,

Cake Baskets,
Flower Stands,
Vegetable Dishes,

Castors,
Butter Dishes,
Etc. Etc.

Gorham Silver Wares. Gorham Plated Wares.

Open every Evening till 9 o'clock during December.

BAILEY & CO.,
CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

S. SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THIS OIL has been in constant use FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, and during that period has been pronounced by the medical profession to be

The Best in the Market.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
GUSTAVUS KRAUSE,
S. SIMES' SUCCESSOR,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH and CHESNUT,
10 10swrpl PHILADELPHIA.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

FOR THE LADIES.

PARIS
"LA BELLE" SKIRTS.
All Styles of this justly celebrated SKIRT.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

BALMORALS
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
12 6 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of Sec. Schofield.

The following are the portions of Secretary Schofield's annual report which we did not publish yesterday:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 20, 1868.—Mr. President:—I have the honor to submit a general report of the operations of this department since the last annual report of the Secretary of War, with the reports of the chiefs of bureaus and military commanders for the same period.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The strength of the army on the 30th of September was 48,081, which by the 1st of January next will be reduced, by the expiration of term of service alone, to about 43,000.

Orders were issued in November last to reduce all regiments of infantry and artillery (except 10 light batteries) to 50 men per company. No recruiting rendezvous are now in operation except for the cavalry service, and the expense of the recruiting service is reduced to the minimum.

All volunteer officers except one have been mustered out of service.

At the suggestion of Lieutenant-General Sherman, authority was given on the 6th of October last for the muster-in of one regiment of volunteer cavalry from the State of Kansas for service against hostile Indians. The service of this regiment is not expected to exceed six months, after which it is hoped the regular cavalry will be sufficient for the frontier service.

It may be reasonably expected that a considerable reduction of the infantry of the army may be made within the next year without detriment to the interests of the country. I recommend that such reduction be authorized by law to be made gradually by ordinary casualties, by discharge of incompetent and unworthy officers, and by consolidation of regiments. I also recommend that the four regiments constituting the Veteran Reserve Corps be disbanded, officers unfit for active service to be retired, and all others to be transferred to active regiments.

The term of enlistment for all arms of the service should be increased to five years, as a measure of economy and efficiency.

INSPECTION SERVICE.

Through the agency of the inspection branch of the service, the entire army, with a few exceptions, otherwise especially provided for, has been thoroughly and constantly inspected during the year, and numerous special investigations have been made, resulting in material improvement in the efficiency of the troops, in the economical management of the administrative branches, and in the care and disposition of public moneys and property.

Both here and abroad inspections have come to be regarded as indispensable to successful management of a military establishment, and the conviction of the usefulness is everywhere gaining ground.

The importance of the duties to be performed, and the insufficient number of officers of the regular inspection service, has resulted in the adoption of a system whereby the required number will be supplied by detail of field officers in addition to the regular inspectors, the selections to be made by the War Department. This plan is designed to secure officers of proper capacity, judgment and experience, and to obviate the necessity of an immediate increase in the corps of inspectors, which now numbers but nine officers.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Provision has been made during the past year for such general instruction in military telegraphy and signalling as may be necessary for the service. Books of instruction have been furnished each company and post, and steps have been taken to provide necessary telegraphic apparatus and the equipments for signalling.

The courses of study in military telegraphy and signalling have been pursued with success at the Military Academy at West Point. By concert with the officers of the navy, nearly similar courses of study and practice in these branches have been had at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

A drill with a field electric telegraph train has been introduced and practiced at West Point, the cadets discharging all the duties of running out and erecting the lines, working the telegraphic instruments, and sending and receiving messages by sound.

A school of telegraphy and signalling has been established at Fort Grebel, Maryland, and is in successful operation. At this school selected officers and enlisted men are instructed in all the duties pertaining to the service with electric telegraphs and signals. A simple telegraphic code, easily acquired, is used for this purpose.

The report of the Chief Signal Officer, and the sub-reports covered by it, give details of the duties of his office for the past year, and the results so far obtained.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Quartermaster-General shows the total expenditure of that department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, including claims for stores taken for the use of the army during the war, to be $33,506,381·53. Claims for property taken during the war have been allowed to the amount of $500,313·28; rejected, $2,651,430·38; and are still pending to the amount of $6,905,691·18.

In the national cemeteries 316,233 remains of soldiers have been collected, of which 175,764 are identified. The total cost has been about $2,700,000.

The fire-proof warehouse at the Schuylkill arsenal has been completed, and the expense of rent greatly reduced thereby. The warehouse authorized at Jeffersonville will not be erected, as that depot will be broken up. The $150,000 appropriated for that warehouse has been remitted to the treasury.

Of the debt of the Southern railroads for material sold to them after the war, $4,627,695·77 remain unpaid.

The erection of a suitable building to accomodate the several branches of the War Department is recommended as a measure of economy and efficiency.

An appropriation of $50,000 is asked for a stock farm to supply horses for the cavalry.

No appropriation for clothing or camp equipage is required.

An increase of the number of assistant quartermasters to fifty is urgently recommended as necessary to the proper administration of that department.

Attention is invited to the operation of the joint resolution of March 30, 1868, by which the control of the appropriations for the War Department is taken, in a great measure, from the Secretary of War and vested in the accounting officers of the Treasury, in consequence of which large sums have been and are being paid from those appropriations contrary to the advice and opinion of the War Department.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No cases of the epidemic cholera or yellow fever, which prevailed among the troops at the date of the last report, have been reported during the present year.

One hundred and forty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-seven cases (being an average of three for each man in service) received medical treatment during the year ending June 30, 1868, of which about 90 per cent. were cases of disease and the rest of wounds, accidents and injuries. The total number of deaths from all causes was 1621, of which about 88 per cent. was from disease and the rest from wounds, injuries and accidents; 452 deaths were from yellow fever and 228 from cholera. The discharges upon certificate of disability number 1074. The strength of the army during this period was 50,000.

Sixteen casualties (including five deaths) have occurred in the medical corps, and there are 49 vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon.

The actual expenditures during the fiscal year were $842,124·20, and the balance on hand was $1,473,792·20 on the 30th of June last.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

All officers of the Corps of Engineers, except fifteen, are employed on various special and detached duties—engaged upon the permanent national defenses, survey of the lakes, improvement of rivers and harbors, explorations, command and instruction of engineer troops, and in charge of the public buildings, grounds and works, in the District of Columbia.

Work on the permanent defenses has been continued on a smaller scale, and reduced appropriations are asked to continue such work as is not liable to future modification.

Experiments with iron targets, shields, and other structures designed to resist heavy ordnance, have been and are being continued.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of the Ordnance Department during the last fiscal year, for all purposes, inclusive of the payment of war claims, were a little more than three millions—less than three-fifths of the expenditure of the preceding year.

There are 27 military arsenals in all, including the National Armory at Springfield. The work done at them by the hired mechanics and enlisted men of the ordnance corps, under the direction of skilled officers of the corps, has been economically and satisfactorily performed.

Highly favorable reports of the breech-loading converted Springfield musket have been received from those portions of the army where it has been distributed.

A few smooth-bore and rifle guns, of heavy calibre, are being made, for trial of their power and endurance. When the most suitable kinds have been determined, a large number of guns for fortifications will have to be made, and authority to make them as fast as can be done is asked.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The corps of cadets on June 1, 1868, numbered 210 members, under the care and instruction of a superintendent, eight professors and thirty-two officers of the army. Fifty-four members of the first class were graduated June 15, and appointed to the army. During the past academic year 96 candidates have been admitted to the academy, and 37 rejected. The cadets now at the academy number 225, which, under existing laws, can eventually be increased to 290. The necessity of a further increase is again mentioned, and the superiority of the Military Academy over all other plans lately proposed for meeting that want is pointed out by the inspector in his report.

The great value and importance of the annual Board of Visitors, both to the academy and the government, is referred to, and the report of the board for 1868 is attached to the Inspector's report. The board report very favorably upon the discipline, instruction, administration and fiscal affairs of the academy, and recommend several appropriations as especially necessary to be made. They highly commend the public value of the institution, and ask for it a generous support. The favorable report of the board is concurred in by the Inspector from personal observation during his semi-annual inspections. The charges once but no longer directed against the Military Academy, of its alleged costliness, exclusiveness, and the disloyalty of its graduates, are referred to and refuted by facts and figures, among the most interesting of which are the statements that during the late war, of the graduates from all the Southern States, one-half remained loyal; that of the graduates from the actual Rebel States, more than one-fourth remained loyal; and that of the graduates engaged on the side of the Union, one-fifth lost their lives.

The past honorable record of the Academy, and its present high standing at home and abroad, are cited as evidence of the great usefulness to which it will in the future attain.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

This school was organized at the close of 1867 by order of the General of the Army, and Brevet Major-General Barry, Colonel Second Artillery, was assigned to its command. It was established at Fortress Monroe, and one battery from each of the five regiments of artillery was ordered to that post as the instruction batteries for the first year.

The course of instruction adopted for the school is both theoretical and practical, embracing a variety of subjects, and is pursued both by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the batteries. The practical course for the present year has just been completed by an examination of the officers under instruction. The theoretical part of the course is now in operation, and will likewise be closed, by an examination, before the 1st of April next. It embraces mathematics, military surveying and engineering, artillery, military history, and military, international and constitutional law.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS.

Military Division of the Missouri.—This division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sherman, is composed of the military departments of the Missouri, the Platte and Dakota, embracing the territory west of the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, and commanded respectively by Major-General Sheridan and Brevet-Generals Augur and Terry.

The war of races, which is the normal condition of things on the plains, has continued without interruption during the past year. The Indian Peace Commission, created by act of Congress last year, to devise a practical and, if possible, a peaceful solution of our Indian troubles, and of which General Sherman was constituted a member, gave the unanimous opinion that peace with the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains could only be secured by their collection on reservations and maintenance by the government till able to provide for themselves. Two such reservations were selected by the Commission and treaties made with several tribes to go on them; but the necessary legislative action, setting apart the reservations and providing necessary governments for them (these being the vital principles of the plan), was not taken, and to this many attribute the failure of a lasting peace, and the occurrence of a costly war with four of the principal tribes with whom treaties were made.

Concerning the existing war, it is proved beyond dispute that it was begun by the Indians without any provocation whatever on the part of the whites. Its object is supposed to be to procure the abandonment of the Smoky Hill route, the best hunting grounds of America; and those engaged in it are believed to have been instigated by the Sioux, to whom the Powder River road had been abandoned at their entreaty, principally because it was of no further value; but they attributing this action to fear, doubtless so represented to the other tribes, thus leading them to believe that they, too, could enforce a compliance with their demands. The troops have been reinforced by seven companies of cavalry, and a mounted regiment of Kansas volunteers will soon be in active service. With these it is designed during the coming winter, the only time for efficient operations, to punish the hostile Indians so that they will not again resort to war, and to collect them by force upon their reservations and compel them there to remain. It is useless any longer to attempt the occupation of these plains in common with these tribes. The country is adapted only to grazing, which necessitates scattered settlements, while the horses and cattle tempt the hungry Indian, who, deprived of his accustomed subsistence, will steal rather than starve, and will kill in order to steal. With such opposing interests the races *cannot* live together, and it is the Indians who must yield. They have been assigned reservations which, in fifty years, will enrich their descendants, and meantime they must be fed while learning to cultivate the soil and rear domestic animals.

The plan of the Peace Commission is, by General Sherman, believed to be the only means of saving the Indians from total annihilation, and he urges upon Congress its immediate adoption. Meanwhile, his purposes are declared to be:—To protect the Missouri river traffic and the Union Pacific Railroad with jealous care; to gather in the wandering bands of Sioux to the reservation selected north of Nebraska, and feed and protect them to the extent of his means, and to destroy or punish, to his utmost power, the hostile Indians, till they are willing to go and remain upon the reservation assigned to them at Fort Cobb, where he is prepared to provide for them to a limited extent. This double policy, of peace within their reservations and war without, must soon, in his opinion, bring matters to a determination.

Military Division of the Pacific.—This division, commanded by Major-General Halleck, includes three military departments, embracing three States and four Territories, with an area of nearly 1,250,000 square miles; more than 12,000 miles of sea coast, and a population of about 700,000 whites and 130,000 Indians. Two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of artillery and four regiments of infantry compose the military force of the division.

The Department of Alaska, commanded by Brevet Major-General Davis, comprises the territory lately known as Russian America. Its area is about 578,000 square miles, and its population about 2000 whites and 60,000 half-breeds and Indians. The military force of the department consists of five companies of artillery and one of infantry, distributed at six military posts.

The remarks of the Department Commander respecting the best policy to pursue towards the Indians, the needlessness of a civil government for the Territory at present, and his especial recommendation that no Indian agents or superintendents be sent there at this time, are commended to attention.

The Department of the Columbia, commanded by Brevet Major-General Crook, includes the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho. Its area is about 275,000 square miles, with a population of 130,000 whites and 35,000 Indians. Twenty companies, distributed at fifteen military posts, constitute the military force of the department. The Indian war, which for many years has been waged in this region, has by the skill and energy of General Crook been brought to a virtual termination. No depredations have lately been committed. A reduction of the military force may probably be made next year.

The Department of California, commanded by Brevet Major-General Ord, includes the States of California and Nevada and the Territory of Arizona, with an area of about 365,000 square miles, and a population of 558,000 whites and 35,000 Indians. Forty-eight companies of troops of all arms constitute the military force of the department, of which twenty-nine companies are serving in Arizona alone, though the 8000 inhabitants of that Territory are far from being satisfied with that number.

The erection of Arizona into a separate military department, and an increase of the force, with a view to more energetic operations against the Apache, the worst of all Indians, is recommended by the division commander, who speaks highly of the agricultural capacity of the Territory.

Department of the South.—The second and third military districts, composed of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, were in August last, after the admission of those States to representation in Congress, organized into the Department of the South, and Major-General George G. Meade assigned to the command. The department commander issued orders conforming the action of the military to the changed state of affairs in the several States, and adopted such measures as to make the transition from military to civil authority gradual and almost imperceptible. The troops have been so distributed throughout the different States composing the department, that they could at any time be used to co-operate with and sustain the State authorities; and the officers and men of the army have, as a rule, conducted themselves in the discharge of their delicate and responsible duties in a manner creditable to themselves and conducive to the best interests of the people in the States where they are stationed.

Department of the Cumberland.—This department embraces the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia, and is commanded by Major-General Thomas, to whose accompanying report attention is invited. He reports no improvement in the state of public and social affairs, nor does he look for any immediate improvement. In some sections affairs are decidedly worse, and, generally, the necessity for the presence of troops is as great as heretofore.

The lawless operations of a mysterious organization known as the "Ku-Klux Klan," and the terror inspired by it in Tennessee, are described at length, together with the action taken by the State authorities and himself respectively.

Considerable lawlessness is also reported as prevalent in Kentucky, and the services of troops have been called into requisition for the protection of various Federal civil officers in the discharge of their duties.

The attempts of certain railroad companies to evade their obligations to the United States are mentioned in the report.

Military Division of the Atlantic.—This Division, composed of the Department of the Lakes, Department of the East, and Department of Washington, was created by order of the President on the 12th of February, 1868, and Lieutenant-General Sherman assigned to its command, with headquarters at Washington. General Hancock, however, was afterwards substituted for General Sherman, and assumed command on the last day of March.

The division embraces the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, and the District of Columbia. The headquarters of the division have recently been transferred to New York city.

Department of Louisiana.—The Department of Louisiana, consisting of the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, was organized on the 28th of July, after the admission of those States to representation in Congress, and Brevet Major-General L. H. Rousseau assigned to the command. Prior to the arrival of General Rousseau at the headquarters, on the 15th day of September, Brevet Major-General R. C. Buchanan commanded the department.

The duties of the department commander have been principally to preserve the peace and sustain the State authorities of the newly organized State Governments of Louisiana and Arkansas. The difficulties experienced in carrying out these objects and the means adopted to overcome those difficulties are set forth in his report.

First Military District.—This district consists of the State of Virginia, and is commanded by Brevet Major-General George Stoneman, who succeeded Brevet Major-General J. M. Schofield on the 1st of June. The military force of the district is composed of two regiments of infantry and one company of artillery, which force has been found sufficient to protect the citizens in their lives and property and preserve the peace in the district.

Second Military District.—At the date of the last report of the Secretary of War, the Second Military District, composed of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, was under command of Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby. The principal duties of the district commander were those assigned to him by the Reconstruction acts, under which he so established the jury system in the States composing his district that the jury lists embraced all citizens who were identified with the community in which they resided by the payment of taxes, and were mentally and morally qualified for the proper performance of jury duty. Measures were adopted for the purpose of securing quiet and order by the enforcement of the State laws for the prevention and punishment of crimes, through and by means of the local authorities, and not to interfere with the usual mode of procedure, except where the proper civil authorities refused or failed to act, or where it became manifest that from past political action, or by reason of prejudice against color or caste, impartial justice would not be administered.

In both North and South Carolina elections were held for the purpose of deciding whether there should be a Convention for framing a new constitution for the State, and electing delegates to the Convention. The elections passed off quietly, and a majority of the electors having voted for a Convention, the delegates were called together, and after having framed a constitution which was submitted to the people and adopted by them, and the representatives elected under that constitution admitted to their seats in Congress, under the act of Congress of June 25, 1868, the military district ceased to exist, and was merged into the Department of the South, under command of Major-General Meade.

Third Military District.—At the date of the last annual report, the Third Military District consisted of the States of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and was under the command of Brevet Major-General John Pope, who remained in command until the 6th day of January, 1868, when he was relieved by Major-General George G. Meade, who assumed command in compliance with orders from the War Department.

At the time Major-General Meade assumed command the condition of affairs in the several States composing his district was as follows:—

In Georgia a convention, elected under the Reconstruction laws, was in session in Atlanta, but hampered and embarrassed for want of funds.

In Alabama a convention had met, framed a constitution, nominated a ticket for State officers, and adjourned.

In Florida an election had been held for members of a convention, but under General Pope's orders was not to meet until the 20th of January.

During General Meade's administration the following events occurred prior to the discontinuance of the district:—

In Georgia, the officers of the State Government having refused to recognize the authority of the District Commander, because, as the Governor alleged, the reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, General Meade removed the Governor and two other officers of the State Government, and appointed officers of the army to their positions, who continued to fulfill the duties with faithfulness and efficiency until the qualification of State officers elected under the new constitution which was framed by the convention and ratified by the people.

In Alabama, the constitution framed by the Convention was submitted to the people, and although, in the opinion of General Meade, it was rejected by the people, it was adopted by Congress.

In Florida, the Convention assembled, and, after a great deal of bickering and dissension, adopted a constitution which was subsequently ratified by the people of the State.

Congress having admitted the States of Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress, orders were issued from headquarters of the army, dated July 28, 1868, discontinuing the third military district, and assigning the States composing it to the Department of the South.

Fourth Military District.—At the date of the last annual report this district comprised the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, and was commanded by Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord, who was relieved on the 8th day of January last by Brevet Major-General Alvan C. Gillem. On the 28th of July last, Arkansas having, in compliance with the Reconstruction acts, adopted a constitution and been admitted to representation in Congress, was detached from the Fourth Military District and attached to the Department of Louisiana. The State of Mississippi having rejected the constitution submitted by the Convention convened under the Reconstruction acts, is still retained as a military district.

The citizens of the State of Mississippi have devoted themselves to repairing the losses resulting from the war, and the following extract from the report shows the present agricultural and financial condition of affairs in the State:—

"Thanks to energy and industry, favored by a good season, an abundant crop of corn—more than a year's supply, and by some estimated as a supply sufficient for two years—has been secured, while the yield of cotton in the State is very great, estimated as high as 350,000 bales. At present prices this will produce more than $30,000,000."

The civil courts have continued to dispense justice under the supervision of the military authorities, and there has been no necessity for the use of the troops stationed in the State.

Fifth Military District.—This district, composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas, at the date of the last report was under the temporary command of Brevet Major-General Mower, until the arrival of Major-General Hancock on the 29th of November last, when that officer assumed and exercised command until relieved on the 28th of March, 1868, the command of the Fifth Military District being devolved, first upon Brevet Major-General Reynolds, and subsequently upon Brevet Major-General Buchanan.

The State of Louisiana having adopted a constitution and been admitted to representation in Congress, orders were issued from headquarters of the army, on the 28th of July, 1868, reducing the Fifth Military District to the State of Texas, and assigning Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds to the command.

General Reynolds reports the existence of armed secret organizations in the State, the objects of which seem to be to "disarm, rob, and in many cases murder Union men and negroes, and, as occasion may offer, murder United States officers and soldiers." "The murder of negroes is so common as to render it impossible to keep an accurate account of them." "These organizations are evidently countenanced, or at least not discouraged, by a majority of the white people in the counties where the bands are most numerous. They could not otherwise exist." "Free speech and free press, as the terms are generally understood in other States, have never existed in Texas."

In consequence of this state of affairs, General Reynolds has found it necessary to withdraw troops from the frontier posts "to such an extent as to impair their efficiency for protection against Indians; but the bold, wholesale murdering in the interior of the State seems at present to present a more urgent demand for troops than Indian depredations."

DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

During the short time I have had charge of the War Department, it has been my constant aim to systematically reduce the expenses of the department; to improve the discipline and efficiency of the army; to prosecute such experiments in engineering and ordnance, and to continue such instruction of the officers and men as are necessary to the perfection of our military establishment; to give all needful strength to the forces operating against hostile Indians; and to give the greatest practicable assistance to the civil authorities in the States where recently organized governments need military support.

The discipline of the army is believed to be better than at any previous time since the late war.

MILITARY AID TO STATE GOVERNMENTS.

The relation of the army to the civil authorities in the States recently restored to civil government has been a subject of no little perplexity.

While those governments were yet imperfectly organized, lacking to a great extent the sympathy and support of the most influential citizens, without organized police or militia forces, without arms and without money, and without even authority of law to organize and arm a militia, the military government, which the people had learned by more than three years' experience to rely upon for protection of life and property, was suddenly withdrawn. Immediately followed an exciting political canvass, having for its alternative results, in popular expectation, the support or overthrow of those newly-formed governments. The result has been unusual disposition to lawlessness and crime, and comparative inefficiency of civil government in those States.

The only laws of Congress providing for the employment of the military force of the United States in support of the government of any State were passed in the infancy of the Republic, with a jealous care to avoid undue interference by the National Government in State affairs, and not designed for such a condition of society as now exists in the Southern States.

Hence, with an earnest desire to do all in the power of the Executive to preserve peace in those States, and enable the people to fairly decide at the polls the exciting questions involved in the canvass, it has been found possible to attain these objects only in an imperfect degree, but it is believed that, considering the difficulties of the situation, there is abundant reason to be satisfied with the comparative good order that has prevailed throughout the country. The instructions issued from this department with the President's sanction, for the government of department commanders, and correspondence with those commanders and Governors of States, are submitted with this report for the information of Congress.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

DECORATIONS ON CHINA AND GLASS.

INITIALS, CRESTS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

DECORATIONS ON CHINA AND GLASS,

DONE TO ORDER BY

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

No. 707 CHESNUT STREET,

9 28 mwf3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 26l 5p

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.		
On Marine and Inland Risks		$803,506·74
On Fire Risks		145,205·06
		$948,711·80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867		406,845·71
		$1,355,557·51
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.		
On Marine and Inland Risks		$746,605·77
On Fire Risks		148,317·72
		$894,923·49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		107,498·82
		$1,002,422·31
LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., During the year as above.		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052·74	
Fire Losses	73,485·87	
Return Premiums	59,341·02	
Reinsurances	36,106·51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,586·63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555·89	
Expenses	23,908·65	$710,837·31
		$291,585·00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1868.

$200,000	U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10 40s.	$208,500·00
120,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par	Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486·94
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178·88
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in Bank $116,150·08 Cash in Drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theophilus Paulding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Edward Lafourcade,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Edmund A. Souder,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William C. Ludwig,
George G. Leiper,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,
Jacob Riegel,
Spencer M'Ilvaine,
John B. Semple, Pitts.,
A. B. Berger, do.
D. T. Morgan, do.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
Richard D. Wood,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 35l

INSURANCE COMPANIES

UNITED SECURIT
LIFE INSURAN
AND TRUST
COMPANY,
OF
PENNSYLVAN
OFFICE:
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,
WM. A. PORTER,
F. A. DREXEL,
WM. V. McKEAN,
THOMAS W. EVANS,
S. H. HORSTMAN
A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH PATTER
WM. C. HOUSTON
H. J. SOLMS,
HENRY E. ROOD

NEW YORK.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Ba

BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of T

CINCINNATI.
A. F. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co

CHICAGO.
L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Ba

LOUISVILLE KY.
WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.

ST. LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' Na Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.

BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superint Consolidated Railway Line, New Yo Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Expre
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Sa Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
HENRY E. ROOD, Vice-President
C. F. BETTS Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physic
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Annual Report of Secretary McCulloch.

The following are the portions of Secretary McCulloch's annual report which were omitted in THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday:—

TAXES.

Next in importance to the subject of the currency is that of the revenues. Taxes are indispensible for the support of the government, for the maintenance of the public credit, and the payment of the public debt. To tax heavily, not only without impoverishing the people, but without checking enterprise or putting shackles upon industry, requires the most careful study, not only of the resources of the country and its relations with other nations, but also of the character of the people as affected by the nature of their institutions. While much may be learned by the study of the revenue systems of European nations, which have been perfected by years of experience and the employment of the highest talent, it must be obvious that these systems must undergo very considerable modifications before they will be fitted to the political and physical condition of the United States. In a popular government like ours, where the people virtually assess the taxes, as well as pay them, the popular will, if not the popular prejudice, must be listened to in the preparation of Revenue laws. Justice must, in some instances, yield to expediency, and some legitimate sources of revenue may be unavailable because a resort to them might be odious to a majority of tax-payers. The people of the United States are enterprising and self-reliant. Most of them are the architects of their own fortunes; few the inheritors of wealth. Engaged in various enterprises, with constantly varying results, and in sharp competition with each other, they submit reluctantly to inquisitions of tax-gatherers, which might not be obnoxious to people less independent, and living under less liberal institutions.

Then, too, the United States are a new country, of large extent and diversified interests; with great natural resources, in the early process of development. Not only may systems of revenue which are suited to England, or Germany, or France, be unsuited to this country, but careful and judicious observation and study are indispensable to the preparation of tax bills suited to the peculiar interests of its different sections. It was with a view of supplying Congress with such information as was needed to secure the passage of equal and wise excise and tariff laws, which would yield the largest revenue with the least oppression and inconvenience to the people, that a revenue commission was created in 1865. The creation of this commission was the first practical movement towards a careful examination of the business and resources of the country, with a view to the adoption of a judicious revenue system. The reports of this commission were interesting and valuable, and they exhibited so clearly the necessity for further and more complete investigations, that by the act of July 13, 1866, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to appoint an officer in his Department, to be styled the Special Commissioner of Revenue, whose duty it should be "to inquire into all the sources of national revenue, and the best method of collecting the revenue; the relation of foreign trade to domestic industry; the mutual adjustment of the systems of taxation by customs and excise, with a view of insuring the requisite revenue with the least disturbance or inconvenience to the progress of industry, and the development of the resources of the country," &c.

Under this act Mr. David A. Wells was appointed Special Commissioner of the Revenue. With what energy and ability he has undertaken the very difficult duties devolved upon him, has been manifested by the reports which he has already submitted to Congress. That which accompanies, or will soon follow this communication, will prove more fully than those which have preceded it have done, the importance of the investigations in which he is engaged, and the judicious labor which he is bestowing upon them. The facts which he presents, and the recommendations based upon them, are entitled to the most careful consideration of Congress. These reports of the Commissioner are so complete that they relieve the Secretary from discussing elaborately the questions of which they treat.

THE TARIFF.

As has been already stated, the receipts from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, were $179,046,651·58; for the year ending June 30, 1867, $176,417,810·88; and for the last fiscal year, $164,464,599·56. These figures show that the tariff has produced large revenues, although it is in no just sense a revenue tariff. In this respect it has exceeded the expectations of its friends, if, indeed, it has not disappointed them. It has not checked importations, and complaint is made that it has not given the anticipated protection to home manufactures, not because it was not skillfully framed to this end, but because an inflated currency—the effect of which upon importations was not fully comprehended—has, in a measure, defeated its object. It has advanced the prices of dutiable articles, and, by adding to the cost of living, has been oppressive to consumers without being of decided benefit to those industries in whose interest it is regarded as having been prepared. In his last report, the Secretary recommended the extension of specific duties, but did not recommend a complete revision of the tariff, on the ground that this work could not be intelligently done as long as business was subject to constant derangement by an irredeemable currency.

The same difficulty still exists, but as decided action upon the subject of currency ought not to be longer postponed, the present may not be an unfavorable time for a thorough examination of the tariff. It is obvious that a revision of it is required, not only to relieve it of incongruities and obscurity, and to harmonize it with excise taxes and with our agricultural and commercial interests, but also to adapt it to the very decided change which must take place in the business of the country upon the restoration of the specie standard. Large revenues are now derived from customs, because a redundant currency produces extravagance, which stimulates importations. If the currency were convertible, and business were regular and healthy, the tariff would be severely protective, if not in many instances prohibitory. Indeed, of some valuable articles it is prohibitory already.

There will be in the future, as there have been in the past, widely different opinions upon this long-vexed and very important subject, but the indications are decided that the more enlightened sentiment of the country demands that the tariff shall hereafter be a tariff for revenue and not for protection, and that the revenues to be derived from it shall be no larger than, in connection with those received from other sources, will be required for the economical administration of the government, the maintenance of the public faith, and the gradual extingishment of the public debt. While the country is not at present, and may not be for many years to come, prepared for the abrogation of all restrictions upon foreign commerce, it is unquestionably prepared for a revenue tariff. The public debt is an incumbrance upon the property of the nation, and the taxes, the necessity for which it creates, by whatever mode and from whatever sources collected, are at least a charge upon the consumers. Taxes should not, therefore, be increased, nor will the tax-payers permit them to be permanently increased, for the benefit of any interest or section. Fortunately, or unfortunately, as the question may be regarded from different stand-points, the necessities of the government will be such for many years that large revenues must be derived from customs, so that a strictly revenue tariff must incidentally benefit our home manufactures.

According to the estimate made by the Secretary, an annual revenue of three hundred millions will be required to meet the necessary demands upon the Treasury, and for a satisfactory reduction of the public debt. How much of this amount shall be derived from customs it will be for Congress to determine. In examining this difficult question, the magnitude of our foreign debt, and the necessity not only of preventing its increase but of rapidly reducing it, must be kept steadily in view. It may be necessary that a large portion of our bonds now held in Europe be taken up with bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, payable in some European city, in order that they may be less likely to be returned to the United States at unpropitious times. Whether this is accomplished or not, it is of the last importance that our Tax laws, and especially the tariff, should be so framed as to encourage exports and enlarge our commerce with foreign nations, so that balances may be in our favor, and the interest, and in due time the principal, of our foreign debt, may be paid by our surplus productions. Many of the investigations of the Revenue Commissioner have been made with the view of furnishing Congress with the data necessary for a thorough examination and a wise determination of this most important question, and it is fortunate that the subsidence of political excitement removes many of the difficulties heretofore in the way of an impartial consideration of it.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The debt, between the first day of November, 1867, and the first day of November, 1868, increased $35,625,102·82. Of this increase $21,152,000 is chargeable to the Pacific Railroads, and $7,200,000 to the purchase of Russian America. Within the same period there was paid for bounties $44,060,515, and at least $4,000,000 for interest on compound and 7 3-10 notes, which had accrued prior to the first of November, 1867. If these extraordinary advances and payments had not been made, the receipts would have exceeded the expenditures $43,787,412·18. Considering the heavy reduction of internal taxes made at the last session of Congress, and the large expenditures which have attended the military operations against the Indians on the frontier, and the maintenance of large forces at expensive points in the Southern States, this statement of the amount of the debt cannot be regarded an unsatisfactory one. The bounties will, it is expected, be entirely paid within the next three months, and very little interest, except that which accrues upon the funded debt, is hereafter to be provided for. Should there be henceforth no extraordinary expenditures, and no further donations of public moneys in the form of bounties or of additional subsidies to railroad companies—with proper economy in the administration of the General Government, and with judicious amendments of the Revenue laws, and proper enforcement thereof, the public debt, without oppressive taxation, can be rapidly diminished and easily extinguished within the period heretofore named by the Secretary.

The ability of the United States to maintain their integrity against insurrection as well as against a foreign enemy, can no longer be doubted. The question of their ability, under democratic institutions, to sustain a large national debt, is still to be decided. That this question should be affirmatively settled, it is, in the opinion of the Secretary, of the highest importance that the tax-paying voters should be encouraged by the fact that the debt is in the progress of rapid extinguishment, and is not to be a permanent burden upon them and their posterity. If it be understood that this debt is to be a perpetual incumbrance upon the property and industry of the nation, it is certainly to be feared that the collection of taxes necessary to pay the interest upon it may require the exercise of power by the central government, inconsistent with republicanism, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. The debt must be paid. Direct repudiation is an impossibility; indirect repudiation, by further issues of legal-tender notes, would be madness. To insure its payment without a change in the essential character of the government, every year should witness a reduction of its amount and a diminution of its burdens.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The war was virtually closed in April, 1865. On the first day of that month the public debt amounted, according to the books and accounts of the Department, to $2,366,955,077·34. On the first day of September following it amounted to $2,757,689,571·43, having increased in four months $390,734,494·09. From that period it continued to decline until November 1, 1867, when it had fallen to $2,491,504,450. On the first day of November last it had risen to $2,527,129,552·82. By this statement it appears that, between the first day of April, 1865, and the first day of September of the same year, the debt increased $390,734,494·09, and that between the first day of September, 1865, and the first day of November, 1868, it decreased $230,560,018·61; and that on the last day mentioned it was $160,174,475·48 larger than it was on the first day of April, 1865. Since then the Treasurer's receipts from all sources of revenue have been as follows:—

For April, May and June, 1865	$83,519,164·13
For the year ending June 30, 1866	558,032,620·06
For the year ending June 30, 1867	490,634,010·27
For the year ending June 30, 1868	405,638,083·32
June 30 to November 1, 1868	124,632,184·42
Total of receipts	$1,662,476,062·20
To which should be added the increase of the debt between the first day of April, 1865, and the first day of November, 1868	160,174,475·48
	$1,822,650,537·68

This exhibit shows that the large sum of $1,822,650,537·68 was expended in the payment of the interest and of other demands upon the Treasury in three years and seven months, being an average annual expenditure of $508,646,661·68.

If the statement of the public debt on the first day of April, 1865, had included all debts due at that time, and $1,822,650,537·68 had really been expended in payment of the interest on the public debt, and the current expenses of the government between that day and the first day of November last, there would have been a profligacy and a recklessness in the expenditures of the public moneys discreditable to the government and disheartening to tax-payers. Fortunately this is not the fact. That statement (as is true of all other monthly statements of the Treasury), exhibited only the adjusted debt, according to the books of the Treasury, and did not, and could not, include the large sums due to the soldiers of the great Union army (numbering at that time little less than a million of men), for "pay" and for "bounties," or on claims of various kinds, which must of necessity have been unsettled. For the purpose of putting this matter right, the Secretary has endeavored to ascertain from the War and Navy Departments how much of their respective disbursements, since the close of the war, has been in payment of debts properly chargeable to the expenses of the war. The following is the result of his inquiries:—

By the War Department	$595,431,125·90
By the Navy Department	35,000,000·00

It has been impossible to obtain exact statements of the amount of such debts paid by the Navy Department, but sufficient information has been received to justify the Secretary in estimating it in round numbers at thirty-five millions, which is probably an under rather than an overestimate. The expenditures of the War Department have been furnished in detail, and are believed to be substantially correct.

These figures show that the money expended by the War and Navy Departments, between the first day of April, 1865, and the first day of November, 1868, on claims justly chargeable to the expenses of the war—

Amounted to	$630,431,125·90
To which should be added amount advanced to the Pacific roads	42,194,000·00
Amount paid for Alaska	7,200,000·00
	$679,825,125·90

Deducting this sum from the amount of the revenues, $1,662,476,062·20, and $160,174,475·48, the increase of the public debt—the remainder, $1,142,825,411·78, or an average of $318,928,021·89 per annum, is the amount actually expended in the payment of current expenses and interest.

It is thus shown that within a period of three years and seven months, the revenues or the receipts from all sources of revenue reached the enormous sum of $1,662,496,062·20, and that $630,431,125·90 were paid on debts which were actually due at the close of the war, and for bounties which, like the pay of the army, were a part of the expenses of the war. Adding the amount thus paid to the debt as exhibited by the books of the Treasury on the first day of April, 1865, it appears that the debt of the United States at that time was $2,997,386,203·24, and that the actual reduction has been $470,256,650·42; and but for the advances to the Pacific roads, and the amount paid for Alaska, would have been $519,650,650·42.

IMMENSE RESOURCES.

Nothing can better exhibit the greatness of the resources of this young nation than this statement, or show more clearly its ability to make "short work" of the extinguishment of the public debt. It will be borne in mind that these immense revenues have been collected while one-third part of the country was in a state of great destitution, resulting from its terrible struggle to separate itself from the Union, with its political condition unsettled, and its industry in a great degree paralyzed; and while also the other two-thirds were slowly recovering from the drain upon their productive labor and resources—a necessary accompaniment of a gigantic and protracted war.

FUNDING.

It is also recommended that the Secretary be authorized to issue $500,000,000 of bonds, $50,000,000 of which shall mature annually; the first $50,000,000 to be payable, principal and interest, in lawful money, the principal and interest of the rest in coin; and also such further amount of bonds as may be necessary to take up the outstanding six per cents and the non-interest bearing debt, payable in coin thirty years after date, and redeemable at any time after ten years at the pleasure of the government, the interest to be paid semi-annually in coin, and in no case to exceed the rate of five per cent.; provided that the Secretary may, in his discretion, make the principal and interest of $500,000,000 of these bonds payable at such city or cities in Europe as he may deem best.

The fact that, according to the recommendation, $50,000,000 of the bonds to be issued are to become due each year for ten consecutive years (at the expiration of which time all of the bonds would be under the control of the government) would insure an annual reduction of $50,000,000 of the public debt, and impart a credit to the other bonds which would insure the negotiation of them on favorable terms.

Of the expediency of an issue of bonds corresponding, to some extent, in amount with those held in Europe, the interest and principal of which shall be paid in the countries where they are to be negotiated, there can be but little doubt.

In recommending the issue of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, to be exchanged for the outstanding six per cents., the Secretary must not be understood as having changed his opinion in regard to the expediency or the wisdom of the recommendation in his last report:—

> "That the act of March 3, 1865, be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, to be known as the consolidated debt of the United States, having twenty years to run, and redeemable, if it may be thought advisable, at an earlier day, to be exchanged at par for any and all other obligations of the government, one-sixth part of the interest on which, in lieu of all other taxes, at each semi-annual payment, shall be reserved by the government, and paid over to the States according to population."

He refers to what he then said in advocacy of that recommendation, as an expression of his well-considered opinions at the present time, and and he is only prevented from repeating the recommendation, by the fact that it met with little approval at the last session, and has not grown into favor since. He sincerely hopes that the future history of the debt will vindicate the wisdom of those who are unable to approve the proposition.

COAST SURVEYS.

The progress of the coast survey has been satisfactory, and commensurate with the appropriations, as will be seen from the annual report of tha Superintendent of that work. During the past year surveys have been in progress in the following localities, named in geographical order, viz.:—On the coast of Maine, in Penobscot bay and on the islands lying within its entrance; on the shores of St. George's and Medoniak rivers; in Muscougus bay; on the estuaries of Quolog bay, and in the vicinity of Portland; completing all the in-shore work between the Penobscot and Cape Elizabeth. In Massachusetts, between Barnstable and Monomay, completing the survey of Cape Cod. In Rhode Island, on the western part of Narragansett bay. In New York, at Rondout and in the bay of New York. In New Jersey, on the coast near the head of Barnegat bay. In Maryland and Virginia, on the Potomac river and the southern part of Chesapeake bay. In North Carolina, in Pamlico sound and on its western shore, including Neuse and Bay rivers, and off the coast north of Hatteras. It South Carolina, on the estuaries of Port Royal Sound. In Georgia, on St. Catharine's, Doboy and St. Andrew's sounds; in the Florida straits and in the bay between the keys and main shore of Florida. On the coast between Pensacola and Mobile entrances. At the passes of the Mississippi, and in Galveston, Matagorda and Corpus Christi bays, on the coast of Texas. In California surveying parties have been at work on the coast between Buenaventura and Santa Barbara, at Point Sal, and on the peninsula of San Francisco. In Oregon, on Yaquinna bay, Columbia and Uchaleur rivers. In Washington Territory, on Fuca straits and in Puget sound.

In the Coast Survey Office, forty-eight charts have been entirely or partially engraved during the year, of which nineteen have been published. Regular observations of the tides at seven principal stations have been kept up, and tide tables, for all parts of the United States, for the ensuing year, have been published. A new edition of the Directory or Coast Pilot for the western coast has been prepared, and a preliminary guide for the navigation of the northwestern coast has been compiled.

This brief glance at the operations of the Coast Survey during the past year shows the great scope of that work, which has justly earned a large measure of public favor. Its importance to the commerce and navigation of the country are now well understood, nor can its incidental contributions to science fail to be appreciated by the representatives of the people. The work should be pressed steadily forward, with means sufficient for the most effective working of the existing organization, so that it may embrace, at no distant period, the whole of our extended coast line within its operations, including the principal harbors in our newly-acquired Territory of Alaska.

RESUME.

In concluding this communication, it may not be inappropriate for the Secretary, in a few brief words, to review some points in the general policy of the administration of the Treasury for the past four years.

The following statement—published in the last Treasury report—exhibits the condition of the Treasury on the 1st of April, 1865:—

Funded debt	$1,100,361,241·80
Matured debt	349,420·09
Temporarily loan certificates	52,452,328·29
Certificates of indebtedness	171,790,000·00
Interest-bearing notes	526,812,800·00
Suspended or unpaid requisitions	114,256,548·93
United States notes, legal tenders	433,160,569·00
Fractional currency	24,254,094·07
	$2,423,437,002·18
Cash in the Treasury	$56,481,924·84
Total	$2,366,955,077·34

By this statament it appears that, with $56,481,924·84 in the Treasury, there were requisitions waiting for payment (the delay in the payment of which was greatly discrediting the government) to the amount of $114,256,548·93, that there were $52,452,328·29 of temporary loan certificates liable to be presented in from ten to thirty days' notice, and $171,790,000 of certificates of indebtedness which had been issued to contractors for want of the money to pay the requisitions in their favor, and which were maturing daily. At the same time, the efforts to negotiate securities were not being attended with the usual success, while the expenses of the war were not less than two millions of dollars per day. The vouchers issued to contractors for the necessary supplies of the army and navy—payable one-half in certificates of indebtedness and the other half in money—were being sold at a discount of from ten to twenty per cent., indicating by their depreciation how low was the credit of the government, and how uncertain was the time of payment.

The fall of Richmond and the surrender of the army of Virginia under General Lee, (which virtually closed the war,) had not the effect of relieving the Treasury. On the contrary, its embarrassments were increased thereby, inasmuch as it seemed to leave the government without excuse for not paying its debts, at the same time that popular appeals for subscriptions to the public loans were divested of much of their strength. As long as the government was in danger, by the continuation of hostilities, the patriotism of the people could be successfully appealed to for the purpose of raising money and sustaining the public credit, without which the war could not be vigorously prosecuted. When hostilities ceased, and the safety and unity of the government were assured, self-interest became again the controlling power. It will be remembered that it was then generally supposed that the country was already fully supplied with securities, and that there was also throughout the Union a prevailing apprehension that financial disaster would speedily follow the termination of the war. The greatness of the emergency gave the Secretary no time to try experiments for borrowing on a new security of long time and lower interest, and removed from his mind all doubts or hesitation in regard to the course to be pursued.

It was estimated that at least seven hundred millions of dollars should be raised, in addition to the revenue receipts, for the payment of the requisitions already drawn, and that those must soon follow—preparatory to the disbandment of the Union army—and of other demands upon the Treasury. The anxious inquiries then were, by what means can this large amount of money be raised? and not what will be the cost of raising it. How can the soldiers be paid, and the army be disbanded, so that the extraordinary expenses of the War Department may be stopped? and not what rate of interest shall be paid for the money. These were the inquiries pressed upon the Secretary. He answered them by calling to his aid the well-tried agent who had been employed by his immediate predecessors, and by offering the seven and three-tenths notes—the most popular loan ever offered to the people—in every city and village, and by securing the advocacy of the press throughout the length and breadth of the land. In less than four months from the time the work of obtaining subscriptions was actively commenced, the Treasury was in a condition to meet every demand upon it.

But while the Treasury was thus relieved, the character of the debt was by no means satisfactory. On the first day of September it consisted of the following items:—

Funded debt	$1,109,568,191·80
Matured debt	1,503,020·09
Temporary loan	107,148,713·16
Certificates of indebtedness	85,093,000·00
Five per cent. legal tender notes	33,954,230·00
Compound interest legal tender notes	217,024,160·00
7 30 notes	830,000,000·00
United States notes, legal tenders	433,160,569·00
Fractional currency	26,344,742·51
Suspended requisitions uncalled for	2,111,000·00
Total	$2,845,907,626·56
Deduct cash in Treasury	88,218,055·13
Balance	2,757,689,571·43

From this statement it will be perceived that $1,276,834,123·25 of the public debt consisted of various forms of temporary securities; $433,160,569 of United States notes—the excess of which over $400,000,000 having been put into circulation in payment of temporary loans—and $26,344,742 of fractional currency. Portions of this temporary debt were maturing daily, and all of it, including $18,415,000 of the funded debt, was to be provided for within a period of three years. The 7-30 notes were, by law and the terms of the loan, convertible at maturity, at the will of the holder, into 5-20 bonds, or payable like the rest of these temporary obligations, in lawful money.

It was of course necessary to make provision for the daily maturing debt, and also for taking up, from time to time, such portions of it as could be advantageously converted into bonds or paid in currency before maturity, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of accumulating large sums of money and of relieving the Treasury from the danger it would be exposed to if a very considerable portion of the debt were permitted to mature, with no other means of paying it than that afforded by sales of bonds in a market too uncertain to be confidently relied upon in an emergency. In addition to the temporary loan, payment of which could be demanded on so short a notice as to make it virtually a debt payable on demand—the certificates of indebtedness, which were maturing at the rate of from fifteen to twenty millions per month—the five per cent. notes, which matured in January following, and the compound interest notes, which were payable at various times within a period of three years—there were $830,000,000 of 7-30 notes which would become due as follows, viz.:—

August 15, 1867	$300,000,000
June 15, 1868	300,000,000
July 15, 1868	230,000,000

As the option of conversion was with the holders of these notes, it depended upon the condition of the market whether they would be presented for payment in lawful money or to be exchanged for bonds. No prudent man, intrusted with the care of the nation's interest and credit, would permit two or three hundred millions of debt to mature without making provision for its payment; nor would he, if it could be avoided, accumulate large sums of money in the Treasury which would not be called for, if the price of bonds should be such as to make the conversion of the notes preferable to their payment in lawful money. The policy of the Secretary was, therefore, as he remarked in a former report, determined by the condition of the Treasury and the country, and by the character of the debt. It was simply, first, to put and keep the Treasury in such condition as not only to be prepared to pay all claims upon presentation, but also to be strong enough to prevent the success of any combinations that might be formed to control its management; and, second, to take up quietly in advance of their maturity, by payment or conversion, such portions of the temporary debt as would obviate the necessity of accumulating large currency balances in the Treasury, and at the same time relieve it from the danger of being forced to a farther issue of legal tender notes, or to a sale of bonds, at whatever price they might command.

In carrying out this policy, it seemed also to be the duty of the Secretary to have due regard to the interests of the people, and to prevent, as far as possible, the work of funding from disturbing legitimate business. As financial trouble has almost invariably followed closely upon the termination of protracted wars, it was generally feared, as has been already remarked, that such trouble would be unavoidable at the close of the great and expensive war in which the United States had been for four years engaged. This, of course, it was important to avoid, as its occurrence might not only render funding difficult, but might prostrate those great interests upon which the government depended for its revenues. It was, and constantly has been, therefore, the aim of the Secretary so to administer the Treasury, while borrowing money and funding the temporary obligations, as to prevent a commercial crisis, and to keep the business of the country as steady as was possible on the basis of an irredeemable and constantly fluctuating currency. Whether his efforts have contributed to this end or not, he does not undertake to say; but the fact is unquestioned, that a great war has been closed—large loans have been effected—heavy revenues have been collected, and some thirteen hundred millions of dollars of temporary obligations have been paid or funded, and a great debt brought into manageable shape, not only without a financial crisis, but without any disturbance to the ordinary business of the country.

To accomplish these things successfully, the Secretary deemed it necessary, as has been before stated, that the Treasury should be kept constantly in a strong condition, with power to prevent the credit of the government and the great interests of the people from being placed at the mercy of adverse influences. Notwithstanding the magnitude and character of the debt, this power the Treasury has, for the last three years, possessed; and it has been the well-known existence, rather than the exercise of it, which has, in repeated instances, saved the country from panic and disaster. The gold reserve, the maintenance of which has subjected the Secretary to constant bitter criticism, has given a confidence to the holders of our securities, at home and abroad, by the constant evidence which it exhibited of the ability of the government, without depending upon purchases in the market, to pay the interest upon the public debt, and a steadiness to trade, by preventing violent fluctuations in the convertible value of the currency, which have been a more than ample compensation to the country for any loss of interest that may have been sustained thereby. If the gold in the Treasury had been sold down to what was absolutely needed for the payment of the interest on the public debt, not only would the public credit have been endangered, but the currency, and, consequently the entire business of the country would have been constantly subject to the dangerous power of speculative combinations.

Of the unavailing effort that was made by the Secretary to contract the currency, with the view of appreciating it to the specie standard, he forbears to speak. His action in respect to contraction, although authorized, and for a time sustained, was subsequently disapproved (as he thinks unwisely) by Congress. This is a question, however, that can be better determined hereafter than now.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 292 S. Third street, above Spruce street.—On Tuesday, December 22, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Third street, 36 feet 6 inches north of Spruce street, No. 292; containing in front on Third street 18 feet 3 inches, and extending in depth 80 feet, together with the privilege of a three feet wide alley. It has the gas introduced; bath, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 7 2w Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FANCY GOODS.

R. & C. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just received a large assortment of
NEW AND ELEGANT
FANCY ARTICLES,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [11 30 mwf14t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
WRITING DESKS,
A very Large Assortment,
From $1 50 to $35 00.
WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY,
PAPIER-MACHE, AND LEATHER
BACK GAMMON BOARDS,
PORTFOLIOS,
SCOTCH GOODS,
And a variety of
FANCY GOODS AND GAMES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.
9 1mws8m Open Evening.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Just received, a large assortment of Papier-Mache Rosewood Writing Desks, Backgammon Boards, Chess, Gold Pens, Wallets, Cards, Games, etc. French Paper and Envelopes, already stamped, in boxes.
JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mws No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the
MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,
To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the
DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.
CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and [illegible] manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected,
WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mw6m

FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JOHN FAREIRA,
At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,
No. 718 ARCH Street,
Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of
FANCY FURS,
For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.
This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.
Remember the name and number.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
11 30 24t rp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS BLAYLOCK,
No. 52 N. EIGHTH St., Below Arch,
Where may be found a large assortment of
FINE FURS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Also, ROBES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, GAUNTLETS, MUFFLERS and CAPS, at reasonable rates. 11 20 fmw t12 31

FURNITURE, ETC.

EXTRA
FINE FURNITURE.
Latest Designs—Superior Make and Finish.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
French Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,
No. 1435 CHESNUT Street,
12 2 wmslm PHILADELPHIA.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
515§ FREE GALLERY.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [12 4 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
December 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage and rag carpetings, floor oil cloths, etc. 12 5 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.
Dec. 14, at 10 o clock, on four months' credit. 12 8 5t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
December 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 29 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 129 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.
Sale on the Premises, No. 331 Wharton street.
ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, RICH BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS.
On Thursday Morning
December 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 331 Wharton street, by catalogue, the entire handsome household furniture, including suit elegant walnut and green plush, drawing-room furniture, four suits elegant oiled walnut chamber furniture rosewood piano-forte, fine French plate mantel mirror handsome walnut wardrobe, extension-table, sideboard, spring hair mattresses, cottage chamber suits oil paintings and engravings, bronzes, rich English Brussels carpet, china and glassware, cooking utensils, refrigerator, etc.
May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.
Immediately previous to the sale of furniture, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold the handsome modern three-story brick residence, with double three-story back-buildings and lot of ground situate on the north side of Wharton street east of Fourth street No. 331. The house is very superior, has marble vestibule, ranges, hot and cold water, water-closet, heater, gas throughout; has parlor dining-room, and kitchen on first floor, sitting-room bath and store-rooms, six chambers, dry cellar, etc. Gas fixtures included in the sale. May be seen at any time. 12 1 8t

Sale at No. 1317 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, SUPERIOR COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS, FINE HAIR MATTRESSES, FINE BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1317 Chesnut st., by catalogue, the entire superior household furniture including superior walnut parlor furniture; 3 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture; 4 suits superior cottage chamber furniture; fine hair and other mattresses; bedding; stoves; fine Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; china and glassware; kitchen furniture and utensils; window shades, etc. [12 3 7t
May be examined at 8 o'clock on morning of sale.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF FINE TOILET WARE AT THE AUCTION ROOMS.
On Saturday Morning.
December 12, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, without reserve, a large assortment of plain and fancy painted fine toilet sets, fine slop jars, foot tubs, and water carriers. 12 7 5t

Sale at No. 2027 Camac street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.
December 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2027 Camac street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, above Berks street, the entire superior household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, fine Brussels ingrain, and other carpets, china and glassware, mattresses, bedding, extension table, etc.
May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 12 4 2t

Sale No. 579 Chesnut street.
VALUABLE BOOKS AND ALBUMS.
On Monday Afternoon,
14th inst., at 4 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, Valuable Collection of Books, including family illustrated works, fine Bibles, photograph albums, handsomely bound, etc. 12 9 4t

Public Sale on the premises, No. 2116 Brandywine street.
RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.
On Thursday Morning.
17th instant, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, all that neat modern three-story brick residence, two-story back-building and lot of ground, 16 feet front by 77 feet deep, situate on the south side of Brandywine street, No. 2116. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $84.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
Immediately after the sale of the residence, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 2116 Brandywine street, the superior walnut parlor furniture, superior chamber and dining-room furniture, fine Brussels and Venetian carpets, china and glassware, [illegible] refrigerator, etc.
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 12 4 11t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 10, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising—Handsome walnut parlor, library, dining-room, and chamber furniture; superior rosewood piano-forte, fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, wardrobes, book-cases, sideboards, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; china, glass, and plated ware; beds and bedding; fine hair mattresses; office furniture; chandeliers; fine engravings; gas-consuming and cooking stoves; handsome velvet, Brussels and other carpets, etc, etc, 12 8 2t

Sale at No 1624 Walnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
11th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1624 Walnut street, by catalogue, comprising drawing-room furniture, satin covers; pair large and elegant French-plate mantel and pier mirrors; fine Brussels and other carpets; superior birch wood chamber furniture made to order by Parker; elegant cheval glass; ingrain carpets; oil cloth, etc., etc.
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 12 9 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

SALE OF FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, ETC.
On Thursday morning.
At 11 o'clock at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold an invoice of fine diamond cluster and single stone breastpins and finger rings, fine gold and silver English and Swiss watches, gold Leontine chains, gold sleeve buttons studs, etc.
The Goods can be examined at the auction store on Wednesday. [12 8 2t

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, MELODEONS, CHINA, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street will be sold a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, including elegant walnut parlor suits in plush, chamber suits of walnut, finished in oil and varnish; sideboards, extension dining-tables, spring and hair mattresses, marble-top tables, cottage chamber furniture, Brussels tapestry, ingrain and Venetian carpets; melodeon, parlor organ, rosewood piano-fortes, silver plated ware, China stoves, etc.
Also, office desks and tables, fireproof chest, letter press, etc.
16 CASES OF GLASSWARE.—Also, 16 packages of new glassware, consisting of band sets, goblets, nappies, tumblers, dishes, bowls, etc. 12 9 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF FINE FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.
We will sell
On Thursday, Dec. 10,
and
On Friday, Dec. 11,
A splendid assortment of Paris and German Goods for the approaching holiday season. 14 8 3t
On Friday.
Dec. 11, we will sell a large and general assortment of Fancy Goods suitable for the Holiday sales [12 9 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.
December 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also a large line of ladies', misses', and children city-made goods. 12 5 4t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 9 29

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24§

[Continued from the First Page.]

with the express consent of the people of those islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for final ratification of the original treaty.

Comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into the Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully, and without any violation of national justice faith, or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them, when firmly established as an independent republic, or when incorporated into the United States, would be a new source of strength and power.

Conforming my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion lent support or toleration to unlawful expeditions set on foot upon the plea of republican propagandism, or of national extension or aggrandizement. The necessity, however, of repressing such unlawful movements clearly indicates the duty which rests upon us of adapting our legislative action to the new circumstances of a decline of European monarchical power and influence, and the increase of American republican ideas, interests, and sympathies.

It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this Government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two republics of the island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than heretofore in the island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two republics of the Island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations.

I am aware that upon the question of further extending our possessions it is apprehended by some that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an area more extended than our continent; but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in the American mind that, with the increased facilities for intercommunication between all portions of the earth, the principles of free government, as embraced in our Constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend within their sphere and influence the civilized nations of the whole world.

The attention of the Senate and of Congress is again respectfully invited to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian kingdom, entered into last year, and already ratified by that Government. The attitude of the United States towards these islands is not very different from that in which they stand towards the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawaiian Government and people that their Government and institutions are feeble and precarious; that the United States, being so near a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the islands pass under foreign control. Their prosperity is continually disturbed by expectations and alarms of unfriendly political proceedings, as well from the United States as from other foreign powers.

A reciprocity treaty, while it could not materially diminish the revenues of the United States would be a guarantee of the good will and forbearance of all nations until the people of the islands shall, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission to the Union.

The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last for the security of trade-marks in the interest of manufacturers and commerce. I have invited his attention to the importance of establishing, now while it seems easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the vast fisheries belonging to the two nations in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

The two treaties between the United States and Italy for the regulation of consular powers and the extradition of criminals, negotiated and ratified here during the last session of Congress, have been accepted and confirmed by the Italian Government. A liberal consular convention which has been negotiated with Belgium will be submitted to the Senate. The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria, for the regulation of the rights of naturalized citizens, have been duly ratified and exchanged, and similar treaties have been entered into with the Kingdoms of Belgium and Wurtemberg, and with the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt. I hope soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions of the same character now in the course of negotiation with the respective Governments of Spain, Italy, and the Ottoman Empire.

Examination of claims against the United States by the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, alleged by those companies in virtue of provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 15, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted, under the direction of the joint international commission to which they were submitted for adjudication by treaty between the two Governments of July 1, 1863, and will, it is expected, be concluded at an early day.

No practical regulation concerning colonial trade and the fisheries can be accomplished by treaty between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall have expressed their judgment concerning the principles involved. Three other questions, however, between the United States and Great Britain remain open for adjustment. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens, the boundary question involving the title to the island of San Juan, on the Pacific coast, and mutual claims arising since the year 1853 of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and depredations committed under the authority of their respective Governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate, for its consideration during the present session, protocols calculated to bring to an end these justly exciting and long-existing controversies.

We are not advised of the action of the Chinese Government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this capital.

Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty Powers, namely, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, North Germany, and Italy.

Spain having recently undergone a revolution marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the Provisional Government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly intercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged.

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress, dated the 18th of July last—a copy of which accompanies this message—that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide:—

1. For an election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors, and making them ineligible for re-election to a second term.

2. For a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President, in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation, or removal of both the President and Vice-President.

3. For the election of Senators of the United States directly by the people of the several States, instead of by the Legislatures, and

4. For the limitation to a period of years of the terms of Federal judges.

Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should as far as possible remove all pretext for violations of the organic law, by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develop, ever remembering that "the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended for their consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary and expedient. If carried into effect, they will hasten the accomplishment of the great and beneficent purposes for which the Constitution was ordained, and which it comprehensively states were "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

In Congress are vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us earnestly hope that before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote "on earth peace, good will towards men."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Dec. 9 1868

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Dec 9 1868.

The Money market continues quiet and the rates are without change. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 9@10 per cent. per annum. The banks continue to discount moderately for their customers. The Stock market was extremely dull this morning, but prices generally were steady. Government securities were a fraction lower. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 100.

Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold at 128⅜@128½, a slight advance; and Lehigh Valley at 55¼, no change; 51½ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 66 for Norristown; 49½ for Reading; 57 for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for Elmira preferred; 30 for Catawissa preferred; 25 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. 47 was bid for Second and Third; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Hestonville; 33⅜ for Green and Coates; and 29¼ for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 245 was bid for North America; 150 for Philadelphia; 30 for Mechanics'; 156 for Southwark; and 112 for Kensington.

In Canal shares there was very little doing. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28½, a decline of ¼; 9½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 72 for Morris Canal preferred

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$600 City 6s mun.d b.10)	100 sh Leh Nav........ 28¼
16 sh C & Am............128⅜	4 sh Leh V R.......... 55¼
2 do.............128⅜	20 do..........s5. 55¼

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10:00 A. M.	135½	11:45 A. M.	.	135⅝
10:24 "	135½	12:10 P. M.	.	135½
11:05 "	135½	12:45 "	.	135½

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114½@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110¾@111¼; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107⅝@107⅞; do. July, 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do July, 1867, 110¼@110½; 1868, 110⅜@110¾; 10-40s, 105⅜@105⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135⅜@135⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; do., 1862, 110¾@111; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107⅝@107⅞; do., 1865, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1867, new, 110¼@110½; do., 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105⅜@105½. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135⅜@135½. Silver, 131@133.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R..........125⅝	West Union Tel... 36⅛
N. Y. and E. R.......... 37⅝	Clev. and Toledo R 101⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.......... 98⅜	Tol. & Wab. RR........ 57⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 87	M. & St. Pl. R. com 65½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.. 84¾	Adams Ex. Co........ 48
Chi. and N.W. com 77⅛	Wells, Fargo........ 26
Chi. and N.W. pref. 80⅛	U. S. Express........ 46
Chi. and R. I. R......107⅛	Tennessee 6s, new.. 68⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 110⅝	Gold....................135½
Pac. Mail S. Co.......115⅝	Market irregular.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.—Cloverseed meets a limited inquiry, with small sales of new at $7@7·50. Prices of Timothy are entirely nominal. Flaxseed is taken on arrival by the crushers at $2·60@2·62.

In Bark no further transactions, and we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42·50 ⅌ ton.

In the Flour Market there is but little activity, the demand being limited and confined to the high grades for the supply of the home consumers at $7·50@8·25 for Northwestern extra family; $9@10·50 for fair Pennsylvania and choice Ohio do. do.; $11@13 for fancy; $6@6·75 for extra; and $5·25@5·75 for superfine. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $7·75@8. Corn Meal is quiet.

Wheat is in limited request at the late decline. Sales of 1000 bushels fair and good Western red at $1·98@2; and amber at $2·10@2·12. Rye has advanced; sales of 1200 bushels at $1·55 for Pennsylvania. Corn has declined and is dull. New comes in slowly; sales of 3600 bushels at 94@97c. for new yellow; $1 for very dry; $1·15 for old do.; and $1·14 for Western mixed. In Oats we notice sales of 4000@5000 bushels at 69@74c. for Western; 6 @65c. for light Pennsylvania; 1000 bushels New York Barley sold at $2·10.

Whisky is in limited request; sales of 150 barrels, tax paid, at $1·06.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 9.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived yesterday.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........DECEMBER 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M..............31|11 A. M..............36|2 P. M..............36

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, Trieste, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr James S. Wattson, Houck, Newport, C. J. & J. H. Eastwick.
Schr Henry Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, G. S. Repplier.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Union Flag, Maloney, Charleston, S. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Meta Pierce, Bettell, 1 day from Delaware City, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr J. S. Wattson, Houck, from Lynn.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Joseph Fish, Stackpole, was discharging at Callao 14th ult.
Barque Ella Moore, Masters, hence, at Queenstown 23d ult.
Brig Rosalia, Tanarino, hence, at Venice 21st ult.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 7th inst.
Schr James Jones, Porter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 31 inst.
Schr Argus Eye, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 7th inst.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

SILK CHAIN POPLIN,
DOUBLE WIDTH,
REDUCED FROM $1·75 to $1·12½.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
NOS. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

SILK-FACED EPINGLINE,
REDUCED FROM $1·00 to 62½ Cts.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
NOS. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

INDIA SHAWLS.
ON EXHIBITION AN EXTENSIVE STOCK,
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
12 9 3t NOS. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Legal Tender Acts—Testing their Constitutionality—The President very Indignant—An Election Ordered in Virginia—The Removal of Political Disabilities.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Argument on the

Constitutionality of the Legal-Tender Acts

was continued in the Supreme Court to-day, the lawyers engaged against the acts opening on that side. The court room, as on yesterday, is filled with Senators and members and prominent lawyers.

Attorney General Evarts

is in court to-day, and should the opposition lawyers get through it is probable he will speak for the Government.

E. B. Washburne,

of Illinois, now acting as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the place of Thad. Stevens, deceased, called a special meeting of that Committee to-day for the purpose of considering the estimates and recommendations in some of the Secretaries' reports.

It is the intention of Mr. Washburne to cut everything down with a view to

Retrenchment.

This is done with the view of exhibiting hostility to the present administration, as the appropriations made at this session will be for Grant's administration.

The President is Indignant

at the report of the premature publication of his message this morning by a Democratic paper in New York. It was obtained under written pledge that it should not be published until delivered to Congress. It will be read in both houses to-day.

The Reconstruction Committee

held its first meeting this morning. They agreed to report a bill providing for an

Election in Virginia

on the 20th of January next to ratify the State Constitution, and also a bill removing the political disabilities from twenty-one Rebels of Virginia, and also from Chief-Justice Moses, of South Carolina.

The House Military Committee

this morning authorized its chairman to report a large number of bills and urge their passage. None of them are important, except the bill revising the Articles of War and Discipline for the United States army, and one authorizing the sale of reservations and the erection of fortifications in the West.

FROM NEW YORK.

Burning of the Townsend Block in Syracuse.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 9.—About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Townsend Block, originating in a paint shop, which contained inflammable matter, and which gave a very rapid speed to the flames. The loss is very heavy, but well insured, principally in Eastern companies. The following are the sufferers:—Frank Curran, plumber; Pease, Johnson & Pisisted, hardware; Hawkins, Stewart & Co., stove and hardware; Snyper & Fross' saloon, and Whitney's paint shop. The aggregate damage is estimated at $60,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Copies of the President's Message Distributed—Its Authorized Publication Forestalled.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Copies of the President's Message for the press were furnished to the General Agent of the Associated Press at daylight this morning, with the express proviso from the President that they were not to be given to the editors until 11 o'clock. At 9 o'clock, however, a paper in the city not belonging to the Associated Press issued an extra containing the Message, perhaps obtained from some source in Washington other than the President himself, who strictly enforced the necessity of secrecy until the hour mentioned. The injunction of secrecy being thus removed, the document was furnished to all parts of the country immediately from this office.

This Afternoon's European Markets.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 9—P. M.—Consols for account, 92⅞. American securities firm. Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 39⅞; Erie, 26¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—P. M.—Cotton firmer. Middling uplands, 10¼d.; Orleans, 11⅛d.; sales 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 9—P. M.—Sugar quiet and steady, both on the spot and to arrive.

HAVRE, Dec. 9—P. M.—Cotton on the spot unchanged; afloat, 120 francs.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 9.—The steamship City of Limerick arrived yesterday from New York.

Conviction and Sentence of Deacon Andrews.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 9.—The jury in the case of Deacon Andrews returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years.

A Destructive Fire.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 9.—Bayle's extensive hat manufactory in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $80,000, and is nearly all insured in Boston companies.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 107⅝; Reading, 98⅜; Canton Co., 48¾; Erie, 37½; Cleveland and Toledo, 101⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111; Michigan Central, 119⅛; Michigan Southern, 87; New York Central, 126⅝; Illinois Central 144; Cumberland preferred 38; Virginia 6s, 57½; Missouri 6s, 89; Hudson River, 127½; 5-20s, 1862, 111; do. 1864, 107⅛; do. 1865, 107⅝; do. new 110⅛; 10-40s, 105⅛; Gold, 135⅝. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Cotton firmer; sales of 1200 bales at 24½@24¾c. Flour firm and advanced 5@10c.; sales of 10,000 barrels State at $5·80@7·90; Ohio at $6·95@9·35; Western at $5·80@7·90; Southern at $7·20@12; California $8·75@12. Wheat quiet, and advanced 1@2c. Corn steady; sales of 38,000 bushels at $1·12@1·17½. Oats dull at 78@80c. Beef quiet at 25·50@28. Lard firm 15½@16⅜c. Whisky dull.

UMBRELLAS
OF THE LATEST AND PARIS
STYLES,
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
FOR SALE.
WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET Street,
12 9 14t PHILADELPHIA

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

The Work of an Insane Man.

At an extremely early hour this morning the people living in the vicinity of Tenth and Christian streets were in a great state of excitement, owing to a report that an old lady named Mrs. Fanny Craig, residing in Oliver street, had been murdered by her son. The house was surrounded in a few minutes, and shortly after a policeman arrived, who received certain information on which he immediately went into the building, and, ascending to an upper story, took a son of the old lady, named Hugh Craig out of bed. He was dressed, and his clothing and hands were besmeared with blood.

On descending to a lower room the policemen found Mrs. Craig lying in bed with her throat cut from ear. Blood was flowing very freely from the wound, and calling in some of the neighbors, she was removed to the adjoining house, when a physician was sent for. He advised her removal to the Hospital, where she now lies in a critical condition.

Hugh, when arrested, acted very strangely, and manifested much concern about a little box, which he insisted upon taking with him to the Station. By this time it is rumored that he was insane; and when he was asked about the deed he replied; "Never mind; wait until it comes to trial." He carried the box, which contains a savings' fund book and a policy of insurance, with him to the Station.

The policeman returned to the house and found in Mrs. Craig's bedroom a table knife, which was covered with blood. The wounds of the injured lady on her arrival at the Hospital were pronounced dangerous, and medical aid was promptly on hand. She states that Hugh is 28 years of age, a printer by trade, but for some time he has been desirous of obtaining some other employment, and has for nights sat up until daylight reading and studying.

That he has during that time shown strong symptoms of insanity, but that it was of such a nature that she did not fear him. Last night she retired as usual, and at 4 o'clock was awakened by him being at her bedside, and before she could rise up he clutched her and drew the knife across her throat. He left her room, and she fell back in a swoon. She speaks very kindly of him, and says that he has always been a dutiful son, manifesting the utmost concern about her welfare. He went to California some time ago, for the purpose of making sufficient money to insure her comfort for the remainder of her life, but returned without having accomplished his object. Alderman Bonsall has committed him to await the result of the injuries of his mother.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., John McDermott had a hearing upon the charge of aiding and abetting in the unlawful removal of whisky to a place other than a bonded warehouse.

Charles Gilpin, residing No. 219 Girard avenue, testified—Am a furniture car man; have hauled whisky occasionally; recollect hauling whisky at which Mr. McDermott assisted in the unloading; it was on the last day of November, about nine o'clock in the morning; first saw the whisky I hauled in Salmon street above Ann; the barrels were in the kitchen of the house; saw no inspection marks on the barrels; when I put the barrels in the wagon there were stamps and brands on them; McDermott put the brands on them; think I saw defendant with the stamps in his possession; he gave the stamps to another man who put them on the barrels; don't think the man was an United States officer; his name is Dan McGonigle; heard him called by that name; saw another stamp in McDermott's possession besides those put on the barrels; a man I did not know helped load the barrels; the defendant accompanied me in the wagon to Nos. 110 and 112 South Second street, A. J. Catherwood & Co; we unloaded the barrels on the pavement; the porters of the establishment came out and rolled the barrels in; the barrels were perfectly tight barrels; before I left the place of delivery I saw Revenue Officer Bablington on Second street; have seen him since.

Defendant held in $2 000 bail to appear and answer.

THE METHODIST FAIR.—It must be borne in mind that the great Fair now in progress at Horticultural Hall, for the benefit of the Home for the Aged and Infirm of the M. E. Church, closes on the evening of Saturday, and that, consequently, but two or three days yet remain in which to pay it a visit. As it opened successfully, let it close successfully. Although very many things have been disposed of, the display of useful and fancy articles is still magnificent. From the almost endless variety of goods on exhibition no person can fail in finding something to tickle his fancy; and then he has the knowledge that, in purchasing, he is aiding a most laudable work. The splendid gallery of paintings, the beautiful fountains, and the fine music, all assist in rendering the Fair attractive.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—At twenty minutes of ten o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the picker room attached to the shoddy factory of Seth Humphrey, on Chesnut street, above Thirtieth. The firemen were quickly on the ground, and to them belongs the credit of having saved the entire building, although they inflicted considerable damage by the quantity of water poured into the place. The loss of Mr. Humphrey, which is principally by water, will be covered by insurance in the Royal, Hartford, and other companies. The structure belongs to the Parrish estate, and is but slightly damaged. It is covered by insurance.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Some time during last night the store of L. Dannenbaum & Co., importers of silks, ribbons, and other millinery goods, was broken into and robbed of material valued at $800. The thieves effected an entrance through the door leading to the dwelling part of the building. They then tore away a step, by which they gained admittance to the cellar. From there they got into the store by sawing out a portion of the floor.

A DAMAGED INFANT.—Last night a male infant was found in an alley in the rear of No. 1505 Perth street, in the Twentieth ward. From injuries which were visible on the head, it is supposed that it had been thrown in the alley by some one who was passing along the street.

FIRE.—A lot of frame shedding on a lot at Twenty-third and Pine streets was destroyed by fire shortly after 12 o'clock this morning. The structures were used as stables for horses, cows, and hogs. Three cows and two horses were consumed. The latter animals belonged to M. Rafferty.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, whose name alone is sufficient to attract a large audience, will deliver his lecture on "Daniel O'Connell," at Concert Hall, this evening. An interesting and instructive lecture may unquestionably be expected.

FAST DRIVERS.—James Mitchel and George W. Thomas have been held to keep the peace by Alderman Hood. They were driving at a rapid rate over the Nicolson pavement on Broad street.

FAIR IN AID OF THE AGED AND INFIRM OF THE M. E. CHURCH AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.—An excellent chance is offered to secure Holiday Bargains at this Fair. There are thousands of articles to select from, and they are disposed of at *amazingly low prices.*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Professor Rufus Adams' Readings.

A good audience was in attendance at Concert Hall last evening to listen to the reading of Professor Rufus Adams. The selections were given in excellent style, and the applause was hearty. The scene from the *Merchant of Venice* was particularly good, and the manner in which it was rendered would indicate that Professor Adams was a close Shakespearian student. The selections last evening were judicious and sufficiently varied. To-morrow evening Professor Adams reads in Baltimore, and in the course of a few days in Brooklyn, Bethlehem, and other places.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Madame La Grange will appear this evening as "Norma."

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear this evening as "Pauline," in *The Lady of Lyons.* The performance will conclude with the farce of *A Roland for an Oliver.*

AT THE CHESNUT the circus troupe will give a fine equestrian and acrobatic performance this evening. James Robinson, the great bareback rider will appear.

AT THE ARCH Colonel Fitzgerald's new drama of *Wolves at Bay* will be performed this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE a great number of interesting performances will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BROWN STONE STORE, No. 120 N. THIRD Street, Possession on the 1st of January next.
Apply at No. 206 S. FRONT Street. 12 9 3t*

THIRD EDITION

CUBA.

By Cuba Cable.

Progress of the Insurrection.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—Advices from Neuvitas to the 3d instant have been received. Count Balmaseda, in command of the Spanish forces, left Puerto Principe on Friday, the 27th November, with 1500 infantry, 200 cavalry, and eight pieces of artillery, for Nuevitas. The next morning he encountered the insurgents, who retreated after two hours' fighting.

Balmaseda reached San Miguel, a small town near the bay of Nuevitas, on Tuesday, fighting all along the line and driving the insurgents. He admits considerable loss, with four officers killed and three wounded. During the march he destroyed several plantations.

Colonel Lono, with his command, has abandoned Las Tunas and arrived at Manati. Count Villamar, at the head of a large insurgent force, is reported to be marching on Santa Espiritu. Advices from St. Jago de Cuba are to the 30th ult. Heavy fighting had taken place at Guantanamo, where the Spanish forces have been reduced. It is supposed the insurgents will attack St. Jago soon.

Canadian Affairs.

HALIFAX, Dec. 9.—It is reported that Mr. Howe has received propositions from Sir John A. McDonald, with a statement showing financial modifications to be recommended to the Dominion Parliament in favor of Nova Scotia.

The *Chronicle* advocates the formation of Repeal Leagues, and calls upon the Repealers of Halifax to set the ball in motion.

The *Citizen* contradicts by authority the statement that the House broke up the Repeal organization of New Brunswick.

A terrific gale passed over Halifax on Monday night, and about thirty vessels were damaged in the harbor.

The Erie Railway Case.

ITHACA, Dec. 9.—In special term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge Boardman dissolved the injunction granted by Justice Cardozo restraining Receiver Davies from taking possession of the Erie Railway.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Heenan Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.—In the case of William Neens, charged with the murder of Timothy Heenan on the 12th of last June the required number of jurors was obtained this morning and the trial begun. The Commonwealth do not pretend that the prisoner fired any of the shots at Heenan, but allege that he was with Eaton and Traynor on the evening of the murder, when the difficulty occurred, continued with them, looked into Smith's tavern for Heenan, and finding him there, reported to Eaton and his confederates outside, and was one of that party until the murder had been committed; and they contend that he accompanied Eaton and Traynor back to Smith's tavern where Heenan was, with the fixed design of murdering him, and acted in concert with them as their scout, aiding and abetting the murder, and therefore though his hand did not inflict a single wound, yet he was equally guilty with those who fired the shots.

The same evidence that was given in Eaton's trial last week is to be submitted to the jury in this case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison and Peirce.—The Orphans' Court argument list was up this morning.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT — Judge Cadwalader.—Bankruptcy business was before the Court to-day. The jury were discharged until to-morrow.

The Alexander Case.

Reasons for a new trial of Colonel George W. Alexander have been filed, among which it is declared that the District Attorney, in his closing speech to the jury stated things that were not in evidence and tended wrongfully to prejudice the minds of the jurors against the defendant and also gave the testimony of the witness Keller undue weight; that the defendant has since discovered evidence tending to falsify the testimony of Detective Brooks; and finally, that the verdict of the jury was against the evidence before them.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.—The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax* are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 97½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange, at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE
IN MARKET STREET.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
Again the Champion!
THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.
LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right, as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.
Yours, respectfully,
T MORRIS PEROT & CO.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.
Manufactured and for sale by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PARTRIDGE'S
OYSTER BAY,
TWELFTH STREET MARKET,
Is the Place to get the Best Panned or Stewed Oysters, for 20 cents, in this city.
Families also will find this the place to buy their OYSTERS.
People coming to market can order their OYSTERS, and have them sent to any part of the city.
Families, Parties, Balls, etc. etc., furnished at low rates. Please give us a trial.
C. D. PARTRIDGE,
12 9 21t PROPRIETOR.

FURS AT 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN INVOICE PRICES!!
LOUIS GERBER,
No. 825 ARCH Street,
(Half way between Eighth and Ninth, north side), and
No. 234 ARCH Street,
has reduced his splendid stock of FURS
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN INVOICE PRICES.
The Goods have been imported and manufactured by myself, and are warranted to be as represented. 12 9 13trp

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President's Message in the Senate—What is Thought of the Document Senator Conness Moves to Suspend its Further Reading.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—After prayer and the reading of the minutes of yesterday, the President presented a communication from Treasurer Spinner, transmitting his annual report and also a communication from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting his report both of which were laid on the table.

Mr. Pomeroy presented the petitions, one of the citizens of Nashua, New Hampshire, and the other from citizens of Massachusetts praying that if any amendment be made to the Constitution in regard to suffrage, it be such as to extend the privilege equally to males and females. Tabled.

Mr. Williams, by consent, introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad, which, on his motion, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to carry out the Reconstruction acts in the State of Georgia which, on his motion, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Robertson (S. C.) the Senate took up the bill for the relief of the political disabilities of F. J. Moses, Chief Justice of South Carolina.

Mr. Edmunds said that he had objected to the consideration of the bill on Monday, because he did not know then the facts upon which it was based, but he had since become entirely satisfied that Mr. Moses was deserving of the proposed clemency, and that the loyal people of the country would be willing to extend it to him, and, therefore, he would make no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Robertson said he desired the passage of the bill because it would only be doing justice to Mr. Moses, whose chief disability arose from his having been a State Senator before and during the war for twenty-five consecutive years. At the end of the war he had been elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and in that position his decisions had given satisfaction to both parties.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) moved to amend the bill, so as to extend the same relief to all other citizens of South Carolina laboring under political disability.

The motion was lost, all the members present voting in the negative, except Messrs. Bayard, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Ferry, McCreery, Norton, Patterson (Tenn.), and Saulsbury.

Mr. Davis remarked that the bill would be more acceptable to him if it was amended as he had proposed, but that even then he would vote against it, because he held that there was no fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, the proposition purporting to be such amendment not having been ratified by three fourths of the States.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. Yeas, 46; nays, 6

A message was received from the House of Representatives, that they had passed the bill regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ores, and an act restoring the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate took a recess until 1 o'clock.

On reassembling the President's annual message was received at the hands of the private secretary, W. G. Moore, and was read at length by the Secretary of the Senate.

The President's Message was received at 1 o'clock. When about half of it had been read, Mr. Conness moved that the further reading be dispensed with, on the ground that it was offensive and untrue.

Mr. Davis opposed the motion.

Mr. Howe followed in its support.

Mr. Whyte claimed that all considerations of propriety demanded the reading.

Mr. Wilson, while denouncing Mr Johnson, thought the Message ought to be read.

Mr. Hendricks insisted that it was not only the President's right, but his duty to state his objections to the Congressional policy.

Mr. Conness withdrew his motion, but Mr. Cameron renewed it.

Mr. Morton said he was surprised at the motion, and declared that its adoption would belittle the Senate, and indicate mere spitefulness.

Mr. Drake suggested that as Congress had received so many messages of a similar character, it might as well take one kick more.

Mr. Howe argued that the President's duty was to communicate facts, and not opinions, and the Senate was therefore not bound to hear an argumentative and insulting message.

Mr. Edmunds said the transaction of business would be facilitated by deferring the question until to-morrow, and moved an adjournment until to-morrow, which was carried—yeas, 26; nays, 22.

House of Representatives.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to relieve from all legal and political disabilities, arising out of his connection with the Rebellion, Franklin Moses, of South Carolina, lately elected Chief Justice of that State. After an explanation by Mr. Paine the bill was passed by the requisite two-thirds vote.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) introduced a joint resolution directing the sale of the steamship Atlantic, of the old Collins line of steamers, and asked to have it put on its passage. The bill having been read, directing the Secretary of the Navy to have the vessel sold without further delay and report fully to Congress, was passed without a division.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.), from the Committee on Appropriations, made a statement to the House in reference to its business. He said that the estimates on which that Committee would have to act would not reach the House until the close of this week or the beginning of the next week; not in season to allow the Committee to perfect and report any of the regular appropriation bills before the time when the Christmas recess is usually taken.

There were few regular appropriation bills to be considered by the House—the Legislative bill, the Army bill, the Navy bill, the Pension bill, the Post Office bill, the Military Academy bill, the Sundry Civil bill, the Indian bill, the Deficiency bill, and the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

In case of a recess a majority of the members of the Appropriation Committee would remain in Washington and attend to business. Nothing would therefore be gained by the House continuing in session, and he was instructed to propose on Thursday of next week that on the following Monday, the 21st, Congress should adjourn till Tuesday, the 5th of January.

Several members—Make the motion now.

Mr. Washburne—Gentlemen around me desire that the question shall be settled now. If that be the judgment of the House I am willing to submit the concurrent resolution for a recess now. I do not, however, desire to do so until some other gentleman shall have been heard on the part of the other committees.

Mr. Schenck desired to say something about the condition of the business of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Higby called for the regular order of business, and the subject was dropped for the present.

A bill for the holding an election in Virginia on the 20th of July next was reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, and gave rise to an animated discussion, particularly as to the time fixed. Messrs. Washburne and Butler insisting on a date as late as May next.

Before disposing of the subject, the President's message was, at five minutes past one o'clock, received and read.

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